

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*Soviet Union*

Vol III No 136

14 July 1978

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LD131916Y Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

A profound exchange of views on certain questions of interests both to the Soviet Union and to the United States took place during the past two days.

The main attention was devoted to questions linked with the drafting of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

Both parties hold that the exchange of views on these questions was useful and provides the ground for a further approximation of the positions of the sides on the remaining unresolved problems. The discussion of the latter will be continued.

Discussed among others was the question of complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the problem of a settlement in the Middle East and certain questions related to bilateral relations.

An analogous statement was made by the U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance.

## KORNILOV REVIEWS UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

LD131525Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Observer Yuriy Kornilov article: "To Curb the Arms Race"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which lasted more than a month, has completed its work in New York. Commenting on the results of the session, eminent political and social figures of various countries and the press note that the very fact of holding the first worldwide forum on disarmament in history is graphic evidence of the fact that the desire to strengthen and deepen detente is growing. It has been stressed that this important forum not only focused the attention of the international community on the most urgent and vital problem of our times but also made a significant contribution toward elaborating the long-term aims and primary tasks by which we must be guided in the struggle to attain general and complete disarmament.

The problem of stopping the arms race is now the fulcrum of all international politics. During the work of the special session it was said loud and clear from the high UN platform that the potential for destruction is growing rapidly in national arsenals and even now is sufficient to threaten man's very existence on earth. Annual military spending exceeds the astronomical sum of \$400 billion. In the last 10 years alone the NATO member states have spent \$1.3 trillion on military purposes; half of these resources were spent in the last 4 years, when the political conditions for limiting arms and reducing military budgets had already emerged. To stop the arms race and to attain real disarmament is an urgent task.

It is precisely this idea--the need to stop the arms race--which permeates the final document adopted by the UN General Assembly special session. It stresses that the continuation of the arms race, unless all its channels are closed, harbors a growing threat to international peace and security.

The Soviet Union made a great and significant contribution to the successful work of the special session, submitting to this forum a broad and bold yet simultaneously realistic and truly constructive program of measures aimed at insuring a decisive breakthrough in the struggle to curb the arms race. The cessation of the production of nuclear weapons in all its forms; the cessation of the production and the prohibition of all other types of weapons of mass destruction; the cessation of the creation of new types of highly destructive arms; the renunciation of the expansion of armies and the increase of conventional arms by the permanent members of the Security Council and their military allies--these are several points of this program.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet program for curbing the arms race, which generated a broad positive response in various countries, became the center of attention of the special session. Actively supporting this program, the delegations of the fraternal socialist countries and many nonaligned and other states noted that the Soviet Union's proposals are a good basis for elaborating concrete realistic measures in the field of disarmament. Over 100 countries positively assessed the USSR's proposals for preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the Soviet initiative on convening a world disarmament conference also received broad support. "The Soviet proposals submitted to the special session are a logical continuation of the frequent peace initiatives recently proposed by L.I. Brezhnev," UN Secretary General K. Waldheim stated.

During the discussion at the session, representatives of 126 states made speeches, and the overwhelming majority of them decisively supported disarmament. However, the result, which was unarguably positive on the whole, cannot hide the fact that imperialist circles linked with the Pentagon and NATO and expressing the aspirations of the military-industrial complex have not ceased their efforts to wreck detente and stir up the arms race. While avoiding an open frontal attack on detente, its opponents hypocritically declare that they "are also in favor of disarmament", but their actions oppose this aim in every way. Wasn't this confirmed, for example, by the fact that during the work of the special session the NATO Council met in Washington and drew up plans for increasing the military potential of this aggressive bloc, while making an ill-intentioned fuss about the mythical "Soviet threat"?

Washington's conductor's baton can also be clearly seen in numerous acts by the opponents of detente, which the press reports virtually every day. The participants in a Brussels conference of NATO representatives discussed standardization of the NATO armies' combat equipment. The Pentagon adopted recommendations envisaging the acceleration of work on the production of the latest MX ICBM's. Preparations for the production of barbaric neutron weapons are in full swing in the United States. Plans are being formulated for the transfer of additional U.S. military units to Western Europe. Major NATO naval maneuvers codenamed Trident have begun in the Ionian Sea and other NATO maneuvers--Klopjagt (hunting with beaters)--will begin shortly in the FRG.... Different reports but a single idea: The forces of militarism are continuing and activating their dangerous course....

The Peking rulers, who call peace and detente "a deception" and war the only real prospect, are close to these forces. While feverishly arming itself, Peking openly calls for a general intensification of the arms race, urges the "strengthening" of NATO and strives to wreck any efforts to strengthen peoples' security. The hegemonist great-power policy of the Peking leadership also predetermined Peking's position at the special session: When addressing this forum Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua urged an increase in the arms race under the pretext of "rebuffing Soviet expansion." [paragraph continues]

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
DISARMAMENT & SALT

These blatantly militarist appeals meet with "understanding" in certain U.S. circles trying to play the so-called "Chinese card" against the USSR for their selfish aims. It is a shortsighted and dangerous policy!

But the work of the special session reflected the influence of the Soviet initiatives, which again confirms the immutable fact that the Soviet Union and socialist countries have, as before, a leading and active role to play in the efforts aimed at solving the disarmament problem. Socialism firmly holds aloft the banner of the struggle for disarmament, which was raised above the world 60 years ago.

The basis for the final document adopted at the special session is the main proposals and ideas put forward by the Soviet Union and supported by our friends and allies and also by many other countries. The land of the Soviets and the entire socialist community are fully determined to continue to do everything possible to rid the world of the threat of war forever.

BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT SHOULD PRODUCE HEATED DISCUSSIONS

LD131203Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "Labyrinths of Acute Problems"]

[Text] New York--It has long been known that the upcoming Bonn summit of the leaders of the chief capitalist powers is expected to be heated. When the talk turns to the Western countries' most pressing problems--trade, currency relations, energy and rates of economic growth--you can't get away with phrases about Atlantic and other "solidarity." The EEC countries and Japan intend to air grievances to Washington that the administration's inability to secure passage of its energy program led to a massive growth in the U.S. foreign trade deficit and a fall in the dollar, introducing a serious additional element of chaos into the unstable system of international currency relations.

Washington plans to give as good as it gets. President J. Carter is going to Bonn armed with statistics on new trends in U.S. foreign trade. According to figures published the other day by the U.S. Department of Commerce, in the first 5 months of the current year the country's foreign trade deficit continued to grow at a staggering rate, exceeding 1977's record level by 79 percent. The new trends reveal the fact that machine-building products and transportation equipment (\$19.1 billion), as well as industrial goods--from steel to plastics and medical equipment (\$18.2 billion)--squeezed oil from first to third place in U.S. imports. These categories of imported goods were almost twice the cost of U.S. oil imports (\$15.9 billion).

The new element is that the U.S. foreign trade deficit in the current year has risen chiefly as a result of the inroads on the U.S. market made by Japanese and West European monopolies. As the New York TIMES points out, J. Carter intends to tell the West European and Japanese leaders in Bonn that it is the stream of goods from their countries, rather than oil imports, which is leading to the massive growth in the U.S. foreign trade deficit and the weakening of the dollar. The head of the Washington administration will make renewed efforts to secure the removal of non-tariff trade barriers and the adoption of measures to stimulate the economies of the FRG and Japan. There can be no doubt that the partners-cum-rivals of the United States have their own rebuttals.

Irreconcilable Contradictions

LD131946Y Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 13 TASS--On the eve of the Bonn meeting of heads of state and government of seven leading Western industrial powers--the United States, Canada, FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Japan--the Western press points to the deep economic and monetary-financial crisis of the capitalist world, to the irreconcilable contradictions within the "inner Nine", and also between the EEC, the United States, and Japan.

The main goal of the Bonn summit meeting, which is scheduled for July 16-17, is, as stressed by the press, to try to find a way out of the crisis. It is common knowledge that it is the fourth meeting of this sort. The first three were unresultative. One of the questions which, in the opinion of commentators, will be put before the meeting participants is that of checking the inflation. Thus, in the United States inflation stands at 11.4 percent, in Britain it exceeds nine percent, and even in the "sunder" countries, such as the FRG and Japan, it is at the level of 3.5-4 percent.

The Bonn meeting is also opening against the background of further growth of unemployment. In the nine Common Market countries the army of unemployed has reached six million. The leader of the capitalist world, that is the United States, now has about six million "excess people".

The world press writes profusely these days about the contradictions between the main capitalist states in the sphere of trade. Dumping overboard the slogans of "free trade", the United States and the other Western countries are fiercely squabbling for commercial advantages, bigger export opportunities and, at the same time, are embarking increasingly upon the road of protectionism.

Thus, the United States is containing the import into the country of products of the Japanese automobile and radio-electronics industries by putting up ever new tariff barriers. The FRG and Japan are limiting the volume of import trade by their policy of restricting credits. Protectionist measures are also being taken by Britain, France and several other countries.

Many press organs recall of the criticism levelled in the West European countries against the current foreign policy of the American administration, which they believe damages the cause of relaxing tensions. The broad public circles are alarmed by Washington's intention to launch the production of the neutron bomb, to deploy it in the territories of the West European states.

The press expresses pessimism about the West's capability of resolving the problems submitted for the consideration of the Bonn meeting. The West-German magazine DER SPIEGEL says that "not a single step forward has been made in the struggle against such ailments as unemployment, inflation, monetary confusion and slumping of production". The prospects of the meeting, it is pointed out by the London OBSERVER, appear to be "rather gloomy".

The weekly DIE ZEIT believes that mutual relations between the participants of the Bonn meeting are characterised by the desire "to put one's own difficulties at the doors of the neighbour". The countries taking part in the meeting, the newspaper says, have still not achieved any of the earlier proclaimed solemn goals. They are further away from some of them than they had been before.

WPC PRESIDIUUM ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS, ISSUES STATEMENTS

Disarmament, Detente

LD131640Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--To achieve a break-through in the struggle to end the arms race--this is the vital and urgent problem which mankind must resolve. "The way the question stands is either the world will take the road of deepening detente, of rejecting the use of force, will take the road of disarmament, or it will be drawn into a new, still more dangerous stage of the arms race and will find itself right on the brink of nuclear catastrophe. Until the road to the arms race is barred, the threat to international peace and security will keep growing," says a statement adopted by the session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, which is taking place in Moscow.

The struggle for ending the arms race and deepening detente process, the document notes, fully corresponds to the natural right of the oppressed peoples to fight for national emancipation and social progress. Testimony of this are the agreed results of the recent special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The fact that at this session a concluding document could be worked out and agreed upon, which outlines the way for implementing urgent and practical measures to restrict and reduce armaments, is an important success for all peace-loving forces.

The participants in the Moscow meeting, representing more than 80 countries, strongly condemned the results of the NATO Council's Washington session, which are incompatible with detente and the people's striving for peace and national independence. They condemned them as an attempt to mislead world public opinion, which demands a complete ban on the manufacture of the neutron bomb.

"It is deplorable," the statement said, "that China's foreign policy is ever more frankly linking-up with the forces of imperialism and extreme reaction waging struggle against disarmament and detente. The Chinese leaders are rejecting all practical measures directed at real disarmament. Their great power hegemonistic policy, the propaganda of the inevitability of war is a threat to the security of neighbouring countries, as well as a serious destabilising factor in the international situation."

The World Peace Council called on all peace-loving forces to unfold still more massive and resolute actions and demand an end to the manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear and all other kinds of mass annihilation weapons, with the subsequent reduction of their stockpiles down to complete annihilation and an end to the creation of new types of conventional weapons of great destructive power.

#### Mideast Resolution

LD132232Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--An indispensable requisite to frustrate the plans of imperialism and reaction in the Middle East is the strengthening of unity among the progressive Arab governments, among the patriotic and progressive anti-imperialist forces in every Arab state and in the region as a whole, it is pointed out in the resolution on the Middle East adopted today by the session of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace. Taking part in the session are representatives of more than eighty countries. Now that new steps are being taken to resume the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations with direct U.S. participation, the right-wing forces, enjoying direct Israeli military backing, are stepping up their military operations against the Palestine liberation movement, against the patriotic progressive forces of the Lebanon, the statement says. The Presidium of the World Council of Peace stresses that the so-called "peace initiative" of President as-Sadat interferes with consistent efforts to achieve a just peace and is being used as a camouflage to cover up the escalation of imperialist and Israeli aggression in that region.

"Implementation of the aggressive plans of imperialists and Arab reaction vis-a-vis the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the document says, has the purpose of removing the progressive government and putting an end to the independent progressive course of that country's development. This creates a new seat of war in the Middle East".

In the interests of combatting imperialism and reaction, the progressive forces of the Middle East must strengthen cooperation with the peaceloving forces of all the world, says the statement of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace.

## Solidarity Message to PDRY

LD132134Y Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--The session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, being currently held in Moscow, expressed solidarity with and support for the struggle of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in defence and for strengthening national independence and social progress.

The imperialist and reactionary circles, says the message, engineered a new aggressive plot directed against the progressive Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the revolutionary gains of the people, so as to return the country into the sphere of influence of neocolonialism. This plot was also aimed at unleashing a war between north and south Yemen. The conspiracy failed due to the revolutionary vigilance of the people.

The massing of military forces of reactionary regimes on your country's borders, attacks and slanders disseminated by reactionary mass media as well as the decisions of the League of Arab States are all links in the chain of reactionary plots aimed at undermining the Arab national liberation movement. These acts constitute crude interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Yemen and are an encroachment on the right of its people to embark on the road of independent development and social progress and strengthening of national sovereignty, the message stresses.

The session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council condemned the plans of imperialism and reaction directed at ending the sovereignty and independence of Democratic Yemen.

## Supports Vietnam's Efforts

LD132120Y Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--The World Peace Council, millions of its supporters in all continents will spare no efforts for widening the campaign of solidarity with Vietnam in its struggle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, says the resolution adopted at the session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council being currently held in Moscow.

The participants in the session, representing more than 80 countries, declared their support for the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam directed at socialist construction.

The peoples of the world, says the resolution, are deeply shocked by the acts of open animosity on the part of the Chinese authorities towards the people and Government of Vietnam. While falsely accusing the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of persecution and forcible expulsion from the country of Vietnamese of Chinese origin, Peking has unilaterally halted bilateral economic cooperation.

The Presidium of the World Peace Council, says the resolution, treats with full understanding the stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam providing for the settling of all differences through peaceful negotiations and preserving genuine relations of friendship between the two countries.

## Session Ends

LD141024Y Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--A session of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace ends in Moscow today. It is attended by prominent public leaders and politicians from more than 80 countries, representatives of international organizations.

Discussed are a broad range of pressing international problems: enlisting the efforts of the world public for the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament, perspectives of the national liberation movement, consolidation of unity of the progressive forces in conditions of stepped-up actions of imperialism and reaction.

The session adopted a number of resolutions on problems of security in areas of the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, Cyprus. The Presidential Committee's statement points to ways of expanding the struggle for relaxation of international tension and for universal disarmament.

## FOREIGN CHURCH RADIOS ACCUSED OF SUBVERTING USSR SOCIETY

LD130923 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 June 1978 publishes on page 3 a 2,500-word article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences E. Lisavtsev under the heading "Under the Flag of the Defense of Religion" which examines the attitude of Christian churches to the growing influence of socialist ideas. The article states that about a dozen radio stations exist in various countries of Europe, Asia and Africa that belong to different churches and transmit religious broadcasts, and that all the major bourgeois radio stations broadcast religious propaganda to the USSR and other socialist countries. The article also says:

"...Policy in the USSR toward religion and the church is consciously distorted, the system of atheist education in our country is slandered, and the freedoms and rights which Soviet citizens enjoy are questioned. The reason for these falsifications is to create a base to attack socialist ideology in general and the Soviet system and to achieve the 'erosion' of Soviet society."

The article concludes by saying:

"Under the flag of religion attempts are made to instill in Soviet people a negative attitude to the policies of the party and government, views and ideas alien to the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and norms and principles of behavior incompatible with socialist morality."

YOUNG'S REMARKS CAUSE EMBARRASSMENT IN WASHINGTON

LD131448Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1243 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The admission by A. Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, that thousands of political prisoners are being held in U.S. prisons has caused embarrassment in the White House. As the Washington POST points out, it has placed the government in "an extremely awkward position." White House Press Secretary J. Powell tried to repudiate A. Young's statement by saying that it "does not reflect the administration's policy."

Threats have rained down on Young. Reactionary Senator B. Goldwater has said that Young should be sacked. Senator D. Bartlett is incensed that Young has "totally wrecked" U.S. attempts to influence world public opinion to participate in the hostile campaign against the USSR unleashed by imperialist propaganda under the hypocritical pretext of "concern" for human rights. It is indicative that not one of the outraged critics of A. Young has been able to refute his statement. This is understandable because suppression of the civil rights of Americans and political repressions are a daily occurrence in modern America.

A. Young, himself, who is now in Geneva on UN business, reaffirmed his statement. He repeated once again that "there are all categories of political prisoners" in U.S. prisons.

[Moscow media reported Andrew Young's remarks about political prisoners in the United States on Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT, 1900 GMT and 2200 GMT on 12 July and at 0900 on 13 July. A report on his remarks was also carried by Moscow in French to Europe at 1800 GMT, in Bulgarian to Bulgaria at 1630 GMT, in Hungarian to Hungary at 1800 GMT, in English to South and Southeast Asia at 1800 GMT and in Italian to Italy at 2100 GMT on 12 July.]

[In addition Moscow International Service in English at 1000 GMT 14 Jul reports that: "Observers regard Andrew Young's statement that he would resign if asked as a sign of his critical attitude toward the attempt of the American administration to interfere in other countries' affairs under the pretext of defending human rights."]

SENATORS URGE CONTINUATION OF SALT NEGOTIATIONS

Kennedy's Remarks

LD140900Y Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 14, TASS--U.S. well-known politician Senator Edward Kennedy has resolutely declared in support of continuation of Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments, despite some differences existing in this sphere between the two countries. Speaking here, the senator said it was absolutely necessary and correct to pay priority attention to the problem of limitation of nuclear weapons which, as he said, is of great significance for international peace.

Sparkman Statement

LD132206Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1950 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 13 July, TASS--The continuing talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic offensive arms limitation should be regarded as a means of achieving a stable strategic balance, which would permit a reduction in the risk of nuclear war, which could lead to the destruction of mankind, according to a statement issued by the office of John Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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If the United States abandons the principle of equality with the Soviet Union and tries to achieve nuclear superiority, he said, this will only lead to a new spiral in the arms race. Any attempts to obtain such superiority in any type of armaments, for subsequent use as a trump-card to obtain a more favorable agreement at the talks, will make it unacceptable to the other side and, therefore, unfeasible as well. It is completely obvious, the senator stressed, that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States will allow the other side to attain nuclear superiority...

John Sparkman called for the conclusion of a just and lasting strategic offensive arms limitation agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

VISA DENIALS REPRESENT U.S. VIOLATION OF HELSINKI ACCORD

LD131444Y Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 13, TASS--The U.S. Government constantly violates the letter and spirit of the provisions of the final act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The State Department has been refusing entrance visas to foreigners with progressive political views.

It has become known here that the American authorities did not give a visa to Gilbert Mousset, a prominent Belgian trade unionist. The reason for the refusal is his communist party membership. Gilbert Mousset was invited to Las Vegas to attend a convention of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

In connection with this scandalous case the newspaper TRIBUNE writes that the U.S. administration, while speaking left and right about human rights and interfering in the affairs of others, is the first to violate these rights as well as the Helsinki accords.

NSC'S HUNTINGTON PROPOSES TRADE AS LEVER WITH SOVIETS

LD130959Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Jul 78 p 9 LD

[Commentator Vitaliy Kobyshev article: "S. Huntington's Carrot and Stick"]

[Excerpts] The voice of S. Huntington, a prominent member [sotrudnik] of the U.S. National Security Council, has burst forth in the chorus of American politicians who advocate a "tough" policy toward the Soviet Union. He is a specialist in Soviet affairs. It is said that he has close relations with presidential aide Z. Brzezinski, who heads this council.

Addressing a group of businessmen, scientific workers and officials at West Point, S. Huntington delivered a more precise exposition of the theme of Soviet-U.S. trade than, perhaps, anyone before him. As the Washington POST reports, he "called for U.S. trade to be used as a means of influencing Soviet military and economic policy," stressed that it "might be ended and resumed depending on the Russians' readiness to cooperate with the United States, be it in Angola or at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks," and declared that the United States must "use the policy of the carrot and the stick."

S. Huntington's utterances might have been ignored were it not for two circumstances. First, his appeal expresses the opinion of a number of U.S. figures who exert an extremely substantial influence on U.S. foreign policy. [paragraph continues]

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And secondly, although S. Huntington was talking exclusively about trade, some people in the United States are trying to apply the "carrot and stick" method which he proposed --that is, cynical bargaining and overt blackmail--as the basis for relations with the Soviet Union on a broader basis. This brings to mind the many similar appeals that have rung out in connection with the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks: that an agreement with the Russians should not be signed until they have made certain concessions!

For Americans, normal trade and mutual economic relations with the USSR are far more important than something which simply provides work and orders for industry and an opportunity to sell goods for which there is often no market. For them, trade is a barometer of the general state of relations between our countries. While not exaggerating the role of this trade, it must not be belittled either. More effectively than any declarations, it creates a climate of cooperation and mutual understanding and promotes the strengthening of detente. On the other hand, those who encroach upon it, as was the case with the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which created artificial obstacles to Soviet-U.S. trade exchange, are threatening the overall state of relations between the USSR and the United States.

PRC TURNS BLIND EYE TO U.S.-TAIWANESE RELATIONS

LD131516Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 13 Jul 78 ID

[Text] President James Carter has briefed newsmen at a press conference in Washington on certain aspects of the United States foreign policy. Dwelling on American-Chinese relations Carter said the United States intends to develop its relations with the People's Republic of China, at the same time the President pointed out the United States will continue to develop contacts with Taiwan in all spheres of activity. The United States continues to recognize the Taipei regime and respect its commitments ensuing from the so-called mutual defense treaty signed in 1954. American-Taiwanese trade is flourishing and last year reached a level of \$5,600 million. In compliance with its selfish goals the Peking leadership turns a blind eye on the support given to Taipei by the United States and has practically reconciled itself to the two Chinas' situation.

TASK FORCE SENT TO INDIAN OCEAN AS DISPLAY OF FORCE

LD141010Y Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 14 Jul 78 ID

[Text] Washington, July 14, TASS--The United States continues to beef up its military strength in the Indian Ocean basin. A Pentagon spokesman said that the U.S. naval headquarters dispatched to the Indian Ocean a squadron of warships, including, among others, the atomic aircraft carrier Enterprise and two nuclear-powered cruisers.

The objectives of this dispatch are being kept a secret. However, local observers regard the Pentagon's actions as another attempt to exert pressure on sovereign and independent states of Asia and Africa by displaying force near their coasts.

PENTAGON INTENDS TO SELL DEFENSE HARDWARE TO RIYADH

LD132243Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 13 Jul 78 ID

[Text] Washington, July 13, TASS--The U.S. is increasing deliveries of modern arms to conservative regimes in the Middle East, in particular Saudi Arabia. The Pentagon has officially informed Congress of its intention to sell a new big consignment of "defence hardware" to Saudi Arabia.

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Concrete weapons for delivery are classified. The Pentagon divulged only that the deal with Riyadh comes to 96 million dollars.

It is noted here that the intention to deliver more arms to Saudi Arabia points to her leading place among the Pentagon's foreign clients. According to official data, military hardware sold to Riyadh in the last 5 years has reached the astronomical figure of 12,300,000,000 dollars.

#### HOUSE KOREAN BRIBERY INVESTIGATION PRODUCES SCAPEGOATS

LD141042Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2040 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: "The mountain" of evidence concerning the bribery of U.S. congressmen by South Korean agents has "given birth to a molehill." Having met for 18 months, the House of Ethics Committee decided to bring bribery charges against only four present and two former legislators. It was announced that the committee "has reason to believe" that House members John McFall, Edward Roybal, Edward Patten and Charles Wilson and also former congressmen John Rarick and N. Galifianakis "violated ethics."

This news has perplexed the public, which hoped that all facts regarding corruption on Capitol Hill would be clarified. The press has reported that over 100 legislators were involved in this huge scandal. For cash payments from Seoul they insured a continuous and ever-increasing flow of U.S. military-economic assistance to South Korea. Indeed, the chief agent of the Seoul regime, businessman Tongsun Park, named at least 30 House members who had received "gifts" from him.

The committee's decision has clearly been prompted by a desire to hush up this unpleasant story and to present it as an "inconsequential episode." The papers note that several congressional leaders, whose exposure would have meant sentencing the entire U.S. Congress, were also involved with the South Korean lobbyists.

The scapegoats mentioned in the committee's short list need not fear for their fate. According to the press, they are only threatened with a reprimand. The bribes that they accepted amount to only a few thousand dollars.

#### MAIFUNCTION THREATENS SKYLAB SPACE STATION

LD121230Y Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 12, TASS--Malfunctions in the power supply system have developed on board the American Skylab space station that was put on a near-terrestrial orbit in 1973 and is now rapidly losing altitude, it was announced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This will make it difficult to ensure the station's orientation. Scientists want to put the station on a higher orbit.

#### UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION AT NEVADA TEST SITE

LD130842Y Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 13, TASS--The United States staged another underground explosion of a nuclear device at the Nevada test range.

TASS CITES NHAN DAN, ATA ON PRC POLICY IN SRV, ALBANIA

LD132123Y Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

["Peking: Great Power Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--TASS political analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

According to the newspaper JEN-MIN JIH-PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY], the Chinese leadership has decided to restrict sharply the immigration into the People's Republic of China [PRC] of Chinese nationals wishing to repatriate from Vietnam. This decision is motivated by difficulties involved in providing them with employment, by the need to prevent so-called "espionage activities" allegedly started in China by "recruited Overseas Chinese," and also by considerations linked with "guaranteeing the security" of Chinese borders. These, of course, are farfetched pretexts. They show that the Peking-fabricated question of "persecutions" perpetrated against Chinese nationals in Vietnam had nothing in common from the very outset with the genuine essence of Chinese policy vis-a-vis Vietnam.

There is no doubt that the contemporary Maoists cannot tolerate the fact that an independent and strong state--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]--is successfully developing south of the Chinese border, that it is pursuing an independent policy. As pointed out recently by the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN, "Socialist Vietnam, which is rapidly healing the wounds of war and becoming a prospering country does not suit the Chinese authorities, because this is an obstacle to the implementation of their great-power expansionist designs."

Striving to overpower heroic Vietnam, to make it abandon the independent road of development and renounce genuine international solidarity, to turn it into China's vassal, the Peking leaders have embarked upon the road of gross interference in the internal affairs of the SRV, of subverting the socioeconomic reforms carried out there. With this aim in view, China is constantly instigating and rendering all-round support to the Kampuchean authorities, which are provoking an aggressive war along the entire length of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border. China has unilaterally denounced all the treaties on economic and technical aid to Vietnam, signed by the governments of the two countries. Peking is daily attacking Vietnam in an attempt to slur its policy in the eyes of world public opinion.

These actions of Peking vis-a-vis the SRV cannot be assessed otherwise than a manifestation of its great-power policy, its hegemonic ambitions.

A patent example of this foreign policy line to which the contemporary Maoists are adhering is their attitude to Albania. The Government of the PRC has decided to discontinue immediately all assistance to Albania, the granting of credits to that country, to leave uncompleted several important projects there and to recall all the Chinese specialists employed in Albania.

As stressed by the ATA news service, "discontinuation of all forms of assistance and recall of specialists from Albania expose the hypocrisy of the Chinese leaders toward Albania, the selfish nature of this assistance." The agency arrives at the conclusion that the "PRC is pursuing a great-power line, had departed from the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism, has drawn closer to the imperialist and reactionary forces of all the world and is cooperating with them, has refused to extend aid and support to the revolutionary and liberation forces in the international arena."

The political and economic pressure and blackmail brought to bear by the Maoists on Vietnam, and now also on its recently--Albania--shows that Peking is by no means unselfish in rendering "assistance" to other states. It always attaches definite strings to such "assistance," which turn it into a tool of achieving China's great-power hegemonic goals.

PRC-IMPERIALIST ALLIANCE BELIES SUPPORT OF NONALIGNED STATES

LD131844Y Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

["Nonalignment and Peking's Machinations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

On the eve of the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries opening in Belgrade on July 25, Peking propaganda is making importunate statements alleging Peking supported and supports the "just struggle of the developing countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism". At the same time, it is distorting the position of the USSR in regard to the non-alignment movement--that important force of our time. An example of such propaganda is today's commentary of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA] carried by the JEN-MIN JIH-PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] paper, in which vicious slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union's foreign policy intermingle with overtures towards the nonaligned countries.

They know well in the developing states that the entire foreign policy activity of the present Chinese leadership runs counter to the basic principles and tasks of the non-alignment movement.

One of the main tasks of that movement is to do away with the military presence of imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Peking's position in the matter is diametrically opposed to the position of the non-aligned countries. Asian and African countries situated along the coasts of the Indian Ocean are deeply concerned over the construction by the Pentagon of a major naval and airforce base on Diego Garcia Island. That base is regarded in the countries of the Indian Ocean basin as a threat to their sovereignty and security. As to Peking, far from condemning these dangerous Pentagon plans, it approves them. High-ranking Chinese officials, according to the U.S. press, have repeatedly made it clear to American figures that the Diego Garcia base should be enlarged. The same is indicated by Peking's position regarding the presence of American troops in South Korea. From the rostrum of the U.N. and other international organizations, Chinese representatives come out for the withdrawal of American troops, yet in private talks with American envoys, they state that the U.S. military presence in Asia, on the Korean Peninsula included, suits them very much indeed.

World public opinion still remembers Peking's betrayal of the Chilean people when the fascist junta usurped power in Chile. During the struggle by Angolan freedom fighters against foreign interventionists and internal splitters Peking openly came out on the side of the sworn enemies of independent African peoples. The Chinese leadership directly and unambiguously supported the recent NATO countries' intervention in Shaba Province, Zaire.

Despite the absolutely obvious linking-up with international reaction as represented by NATO, Peking seeks to all but head the nonalignment movement. Such attempts are prompted by its secret designs--to undermine the movement from within, to split it and make it serve Peking's interests.

## ARMS TRADE WITH PRC ENDANGERS NATIONAL, WORLD INTERESTS

LD130911Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Col M. Petrov and Lt Col B. Yefimov: "Shortsighted Calculations"]

[Text] The leading trend in the current international situation remains the relaxation of tension, as demonstrated by the widespread support for the Soviet proposals submitted at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. However, aggressive imperialist circles are attempting to use every means to hinder positive changes in the world arena and return mankind to cold war times. The current leadership in China is allied with them.

Disregarding the country's grim economic situation and the extremely low living standard of the population, the Maoists are continuing war preparations, including the buildup of nuclear missiles. According to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, China's military expenditure is reaching \$28 billion per annum. The Peking leadership is allocating more than 40 percent of the budget, or 25 percent of the national income, for military ends.

At the same time, Mao's successors are continuing attempts to disrupt the peace-loving efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, prolong the arms race and push the world toward another war. Appeals are heard issuing from Peking calling for armed confrontation with the Soviet Union and the creation of a "united front" against the USSR.

Peking's militarist preparations and its attempts to poison the international atmosphere are finding approval and support among aggressive Western circles. Some Western politicians are even displaying a readiness to supply China with modern arms for the struggle against the "common enemy."

The trade pact concluded at the beginning of the year between the EC and China is intended to give Peking access to West European strategic commodities and the arms market. State and military officials from the NATO countries are being sent to Peking. According to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski, during his recent visit to China, informed the Chinese leaders what specific weapons the United States could offer to modernize the Chinese Army.

There is also a growing stream of Chinese officials travelling in the opposite direction to the West to study Western arms, military equipment and conditions of purchase. Several Chinese delegations have recently visited Britain, France, the FRG, Switzerland and Belgium, where they were given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the newest models of military equipment. Ku Mu, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, toured West Europe 3 May-6 June virtually as "Peking's military envoy." According to NEWSWEEK, the shopping list of the Chinese delegations sent to West European countries contains about 5,000 items of the latest military equipment. They are displaying greatest interest in missile, air force, armor and radar equipment, guided antitank weapons and also technology to produce weapons and military equipment.

According to the Washington POST, a Chinese delegation signed an agreement with France in May to purchase a large consignment of "Hot" antitank missiles. Talks have been held on China's purchase of Milan antitank missiles, Exocet naval missiles, Crotale anti-aircraft missile systems, Transall transport aircraft, Super-Frelon helicopters and also navigational apparatus. There are plans to sign an agreement to supply the Chinese Army with Berliet cross-country trucks. Reports have cited Peking's intention to purchase 200 Mirage fighters from France.

In Britain, the Chinese concluded a contract with the Vickers firm in February for the construction of a testbed in China to check components of Spey aircraft engines. A plant for producing these engines, which could be installed in warplanes, was purchased by China in December 1975. Moreover, China intends to purchase 30 Harrier vertical take-off fighters and build 300 such fighters under license. The Chinese are showing interest in the British Swingfire antitank missiles and Rapier antiaircraft missiles. Five BO-105 helicopters have been purchased from the FRG, and talks are continuing to acquire 30 more, equipped with antitank missiles; the Chinese are seeking permission to purchase the West German Leopard tank. In Canada, according to the New York TIMES, China has acquired two aircraft fitted with scanning equipment that could be used for military purposes. Japan, with Washington's consent, is selling China three computers that could be used for military purposes. According to AP, the U.S. Government has approved the sale of two U.S. computers to Peking.

In consenting to arms deliveries to China--the leadership of which openly states that a new world war is "inevitable" and even "desirable"--Western politicians are taking on a heavy responsibility. They are literally failing to notice the dangers to all countries, regardless of their social systems, contained in the great-Han, aggressive policy of China. The West evidently nurtures illusions that the guns delivered to Peking can only be fired in one direction and that they can derive political benefits from Peking's aggressive anti-Sovietism. But what do the lessons of history teach? Surely the tragedy for the Western countries that once resulted from their attempts to direct Hitler's aggression toward the East is known to them.

During his speech in Minsk, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, noting that attempts have been made recently to play the "China card" against the USSR, said: "it is a shortsighted and dangerous policy. I am afraid that its authors could have occasion to bitterly regret it." The West is forgetting that Peking's anti-Sovietism is merely camouflage for its ambition to achieve world domination even at the cost of a new world war. This ambition is contained in the Maoist doctrine formulated at the end of the fifties. Nor can it be ruled out that the spearhead of Peking's expansionist policy will be aimed at the regions where it would not encounter the proper rebuff. China's growing military might could be used primarily against those who today would like to help in its growth. Recently, some bourgeois politicians were disappointed and disheartened that Mao's successors made their first threat of using force directly against a member of the Western community, Japan, in provoking a confrontation over the Senkaku Islands at the beginning of April. The actions of China's leaders again showed the treachery of Peking's policy, its dangerous zigzags and its great power, chauvinist disregard even for the countries that China calls its "friends."

It is appropriate to recall that the Maoist leaders are constantly raising the question of "tension" on the European Continent and presenting Europe as a future war theater. What is their purpose in doing this? Isn't it to distract the attention of the Western powers away from Asia and gain a free hand there? For their own selfish ends the Maoists would like to bring conflict between the countries of Western and Eastern Europe and the capitalist and socialist states. It is not without reason that the British journal the ECONOMIST wrote: "In trying to draw Britain and the West into an alliance against the USSR, Peking is prepared to fight against the Russians to the last British and French soldier." The Chinese leadership is striving in every way to cause confrontation and even war between the Soviet Union and the United States. For what purpose? To clear the way for world domination. The calculations of the West's shortsighted politicians to derive any kind of benefits from military and technical cooperation with China are nothing more than dangerous self-deception. In expressing their readiness to equip China with modern weapons, the Western countries are jeopardizing both world peace and their own national interests.

PRAVDA REPORTS ROMANIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD131043Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 6 July TASS--An enlarged plenum of the RCP Central Committee has taken place here. Its participants discussed and approved a draft unified national plan for the country's socioeconomic development for the period 1979-1980 and the draft state budget for 1979.

It was emphasized at the plenum that the drafts submitted reflect the general growth of economic activity and the harmonious economic and social development of the country and insure the necessary resources in accordance with the tasks in the sphere of production, capital investment, foreign trade, social measures and so forth.

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, addressed the plenum.

Ceausescu Speech

LD131045Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 7 July TASS--The speech delivered by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, at the RCP Central Committee plenum which discussed the draft plan for 1979-1980, has been published here. He noted that over the first 2.5 years of the current 5-year plan, good results have been achieved in the development of the national economy and additional output worth more than 40 billion lei has been produced.

At the same time the RCP general secretary called attention to a number of shortcomings and omissions, particularly the failure to fulfill the plans for coal and oil extraction and for the cement, steel and rolled metals and certain types of machine building and chemical products. He cited the elimination of this lag as a central task of the next 2.5 years of the 5-year plan.

N. Ceausescu said that a comparatively good harvest is expected this year. He cited the increasing efficiency of livestock raising and the increasing meat production and also of output of agricultural produce for export as important tasks facing agriculture.

Romania, the RCP general secretary declared, is paying great attention to production sharing with the socialist countries and is participating in implementing many production sharing programs with CEMA member countries and other socialist countries. He noted that the recent CEMA session in Bucharest devoted great attention to the problem of production sharing. He also noted that it is essential to deepen production sharing for insuring a better solution to the problems of Romania's national economy.

SCINTEIA ITEM LAUDS USSR-ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD121215Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Solidarity and Cooperation"]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 July--"Under the Sign of Friendship and Fruitful Cooperation"--this is the headline of the newspaper SCINTEIA's article devoted to the eighth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Romania.

A decisive role is played in the development of Romanian-Soviet relations, SCINTEIA writes, by ties of solidarity and comradely cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and by contacts between the party and state leaders of the two countries. In this sphere particular importance is attached to meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu, the exchange of opinions and the agreements reached, which give a constant impetus to friendly Romanian-Soviet cooperation and attempts to find new potentials and spheres for mutually advantageous ties. The statement on the further development of cooperation and fraternal friendship between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union signed in November 1976 by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu has made the all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples still more fruitful.

The newspaper expresses satisfaction at the successful development of economic ties between Romania and the USSR. A contribution is being made to relations of friendship and cooperation. SCINTEIA continues, by the growing contacts and exchange in the sphere of science, technology, culture, art and education and by the reciprocal visits of party, state and public delegations.

On the occasion of the anniversary, the newspaper concludes, the Romanian people send the Soviet people warm fraternal greetings and wholeheartedly wish them great new successes in the cause of building communism, in insuring the prosperity and progress of their motherland, and in struggling to implement the noble aims of peace and progress.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH POLAND'S JAGIELSKI 22 JUNE

LD131113Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--On 22 June G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Expressing sincere gratitude for the cordial and truly fraternal reception on Azerbaijan soil, M. Jagielski described the great impression that Soviet Azerbaijan's economic, scientific and cultural achievements had made on the Polish guests. It is impossible to talk about them, he said, without a sense of sincere admiration.

Comrade Jagielski described the Polish working people's successes in building socialism and the great work being done in the country to accelerate scientific and technical progress and introduce modern scientific and technical achievements into production.

The fundamental basis of the further development of Socialist Poland, M. Jagielski said, is the all-round strengthening of fraternal friendship and the deepening and broadening of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, with which our people have vital, life-long links. We believe it is our sacred duty to fulfill this task and we will always do this honorably.

Your arrival, G.A. Aliyev said, warmly welcoming the guests, is a new concrete manifestation of the constantly growing friendship and cooperation and broadening ties between the Soviet and Polish peoples. The CPSU and all working people of the Soviet Union are firmly convinced, he stressed, that the further successful development of the world socialist system cannot be guaranteed without the inviolable unity of the socialist countries and their close interaction in all spheres. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reemphasized the tremendous importance of this unity in his Prague speech during the recent Soviet party and government delegation visit to Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Aliyev said that under the republic's party organization leadership the working people of Azerbaijan, where tremendous transformations have taken place during the years of Soviet power, are solving the main task of the 10th 5-Year Plan: They are struggling selflessly to improve production efficiency and output quality and their work as a whole. Fresh impetus has been given to this struggle by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions issued during his trip to Siberia and the Far East and in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress. The Azerbaijan working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia wholly and fully support and approve the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and are fully resolved to strive for new, remarkable accomplishments in communist building.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev wished the working people of fraternal Poland big successes in the building of socialism and expressed confidence that the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Poland will continue to strengthen and develop.

A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, R.G. Mamedzade, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, I.A. Ibragimov, first deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, Sylwester Kaliski, Polish minister of science, higher education and technology, Alfred Stroka, PZPR Central Committee deputy section chief, and academician A.Yu. Ishlinskiy, chairman of the USSR Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, participated in the conversation.

#### ROMANOV MEETS WITH SED OFFICIALS FROM DRESDEN

LD140803Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 78 P 1 LD

[Excerpt] LENTASS--On 21 June G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, received at the Smolnyy a delegation of party workers from the Dresden SED Bezirk Committee, which arrived in our city in the afternoon. The delegation, invited by the Leningradskiy Obkom in accordance with the program for the further development of interparty ties, is headed by Hildegard Heumann, secretary of the SED Bezirk Committee.

G.V. Romanov told the representatives from the fraternal country about the main directions of the Leningrad party organization's activity to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and comprehensive plan of economic and social development in the 10th 5-Year Plan and to improve production efficiency and the quality of all work in the light of the conclusions and instructions contained in the speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

B.S. Andreyev, secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, and V.M. Nikiforov, secretary of Leningrad Gorkom, were present at the conversation.

## FRENCH MEDIA WHIPS UP ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN OVER TRIALS

LD131404Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0943 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

["'Press Freedom' a la Francaise"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, 13 July--TASS correspondent Vladimir Korochantsev reports:

The French press has whipped up a noisy anti-Soviet campaign based on the trials taking place in the USSR of persons engaged, under instructions of Western special services, in (?subversive) activity against the Soviet state. With a zeal deserving a better cause, radio, television and press, following many various lines, are trying in every possible way to confuse and persuade the country's public that people in the USSR are tried for their convictions--in brief, to make white appear black.

A false picture of "total secrecy around the trials in the USSR" appears in reports and commentaries, and the hooligan pranks of the relatives of the anti-Sovietees on trial are defended.

Ignoring the information given to them in Moscow, the French mass information media are blatantly keeping quiet about the real facts that have been revealed and proved by investigation. They prefer to publish their own arguments and conjectures about the "nonrespect for human rights" in the USSR and to overemphasize the nationality of certain of the accused. Spies and violators of Soviet laws are made out to be "champions of freedom" and "martyrs" with staggering coolness and hypocrisy.

Through all this there is deliberately no mention of the fact, for instance, that the defendant Shcharanskiy has been convicted over the past few years of "maintaining regular contacts with foreign intelligence services representatives and on their orders giving pieces of information that were USSR state secrets, including information on the distribution and secret routines of a number of enterprises of the defense industry, which he conveyed to Western diplomat-intelligence officers as well as to an agent of a foreign military intelligence service working in Moscow under the guise of a journalist." In other words, what we have here is the defense of a spy and traitor to his homeland. By the way, Shcharanskiy himself has not denied the factual side of the matter, which consists of transferring to the West specific information of a secret nature.

One of the trials--the hearing of the criminal case of A. Filatov, who has fully admitted that he belonged to a foreign intelligence service--is not mentioned here at all.

Thus, by using classical methods of disinformation, they want to bring readers and listeners around to certain anti-Soviet conclusions and conceal from them the essentials of the matter and indisputable facts connected with the illegal activity of Shcharanskiy, Filatov and Ginzburg and with the cooperation of these traitors with Western special services. The question arises: Aren't the French information organs setting themselves the real task of shielding foreign intelligence services that use "dissident"--spies for their own purposes? Come what may, it is precisely this conclusion that suggests itself, even if one takes only a cursory glance at the coverage of the trials in the USSR in the USSR in the press here. Where here do we have that vaunted "freedom of the press" if the French mass media, as if following directives from one coordinated center, conceal the truth about the trial of spies and anti-Sovietees? Where is your objectivity, gentlemen?

## EUROPEAN ALLIES TRY TO 'FREE THEMSELVES FROM U.S. DIKTAT'

LD102132Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 July--"The participants in the forums in both Bremen and Washington were forced to realize that the measures adopted recently to liven up business activity did not produce the expected results", says IZVESTIYA, commenting on the results of the session of the European Council of the Community, at which the leaders of the West European countries attempted to outline joint steps to overcome the serious economic crisis of the capitalist world. "The same aims," the paper notes, "were the subject of the session of the Trilateral Commission, which unites representatives of the United States, Western Europe and Japan, which took place the day before in Washington." "Furthermore," IZVESTIYA points out, "fears are being expressed that, despite the attempts by Western leaders to work out a common strategy on the fundamental economic and currency problems, the future holds not an improvement but a further deepening of the crisis and the ripening of fresh social shocks in the capitalist countries."

"A. Solomon, U.S. undersecretary for monetary affairs, recently made it clear that Washington intended to continue to exert pressure on its 'partners,' seeking an increase in U.S. exports to Western Europe and Japan with the aim of reducing the United States' enormous foreign trade deficit, which last year amounted to \$31.4 billion."

"This statement by the U.S. spokesman has shown," IZVESTIYA continues, "that in conditions of the fiercest struggle among the monopolies for markets and profits, attempts to coordinate economic strategy and interstate regulation by economic activity look utopian. It is significant that the U.S. allies, when they come up against economic difficulties, are showing an increasing desire for independence in solving their problems, and are attempting to free themselves from U.S. diktat."

"At the previous meeting of this sort a year ago seven presidents and prime ministers firmly decided to achieve a speed up in the rate of their countries' economic development. But these plans are founded on sand. Despite the adoption of 'tough political decisions' and appeals for mutual concessions, immediately after the meeting the rate began to slow down, and currently, instead of a successfully coordinated policy what is seen are sharp contradictions between the United States, Western Europe and Japan, which are trying to shift the burden of difficulties on to each other."

"The fierce competitive struggle between the monopolies of the United States, Western Europe and Japan in the trade and economic and currency and financial spheres continues and is leading to an even greater sharpening of interimperialist contradictions."

## BRITISH REJECT BREMEN PLAN; BONN PROSPECTS LOOK GLOOMY

LD101058Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0450 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 July--By putting itself in Bremen against the joint currency plan of Bonn and Paris, London has buried the Common Market's hopes for a united front of the West European countries against the United States and Japan at the forthcoming Bonn meeting of the seven leading capitalist states, PRAVDA writes in an analysis of the results of the latest conference of heads of state and government of the Common Market.

How can one explain the more than restrained, even critical attitude Britain has adopted in Bremen toward the plan proposed by the FRG and France to create a European currency fund to stabilize the exchange rates of the national currencies?--the newspaper's commentary says.

Judging by everything, there are several reasons. On the banks of the Thames there is unconcealed irritation over the fact that London has been excluded from the leading threesome: Details of the plan introduced in Bremen were given a preliminary discussion by the FRG chancellor and the French president in Hamburg with no invitation for the British prime minister to come.

There are fears in London that the creation of a "zone of currency stability" in Western Europe will only increase the gap between the economically weaker members of the "Nine" like Britain, and their rivals that have moved forward, like the FRG; and fears that a rigidly fixed exchange rate for the British pound could make British exports even more uncompetitive, PRAVDA notes.

And finally, on the eve of the parliamentary elections, which are expected in October, the British prime minister does not wish to increase the dissent between the "Europeanists" and the "anti-Europeanists" within his own party.

"The prospects for the Bonn summit meeting now look gloomy," the newspaper states.

USTINOV, KEKKONEN SPEAK AT 13 JULY HELSINKI DINNER

LD140646Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 14 Jul 78 ID

[Text] The official visit to Finland of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, is continuing. On 13 July he visited the [name indistinct] works near Helsinki. The Soviet guest met workers, engineering and technical staff and the management of the works.

The USSR minister of defense gave a dinner in the Soviet embassy in honor of Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland. Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov and President Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland exchanged speeches. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

UK, FRENCH, FRG DEFENSE MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

Britain: Joint Financing

LD131332Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0709 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, 13 July--Talks have begun here between the defense ministers of Great Britain, France and the FRG at which matters concerned with strengthening the military cooperation between these countries are being examined. Observers note that attention at the talks will be focused mainly on the further buildup of NATO's military might. This is to come about primarily thanks to a new, considerable increase in military spending, which was recently decided on at the NATO Council session in Washington.

The three ministers will discuss, in particular, the matter of replacing the "Harrier" and Jaguar aircraft in the British Air Force with a new fighter. Great Britain is insisting that production of the new aircraft be distributed between all the North Atlantic bloc partners as was the case with the Tornado plane, which will soon start being supplied to the FRG and British Air Forces.

Britain's demands for joint financing of the plane are above all linked with the policy, now being carried out in NATO, of standardizing weapons--that is, of making military equipment that can be used in any of the NATO armies. The implementation of these plans requires considerable expenditure and leads to a growth in the military expenditure of the countries of this bloc, which is colossal in any case. Great Britain is presently one of the leaders in this frenzied arms race. According to data given by the public research organization "Labor Research Department" Britain's military budget will reach 8.3 billion pounds sterling in the 1978-79 fiscal year.

#### Principles of Cooperation

LD132116Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, July 13 TASS--The talks of the British, French and West German defence ministers have closed here. They covered prospects for cooperation between these countries in the field of arms manufacture. The communique issued by the British Defence Department upon completion of the talks says that its participants discussed in particular questions pertaining to the creation of new war planes and the next generation of missiles. They also signed a declaration on principles of cooperation in the field of equipping their armed forces with combat helicopters.

Local observers draw attention to the close connection between these programs and the general intensification of military preparations by the Atlantic bloc after the NATO Council session in Washington in May. The session approved a long-term program for a quantitative and qualitative build-up of arms worth a total of 80,000 million dollars. The implementation of the plan approved in London today is thought to be, in all evidence, a contribution to the implementation of this expensive program for a further weapon's race.

## PRC MILITARY DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL IN CAIRO NOTED

LD131130Y Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 13, TASS--A Chinese military delegation led by the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the PRC has arrived here, MENA reports.

## WEIZMAN, AL-JAMASI MEETING, PAPER'S COMMENTS REPORTED

LD132212Y Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

"Following the Capitulatory Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, July 13, TASS--Egyptian War Minister al-Jamasi and Israeli Defence Minister E. Weizman met in Salzburg today, after which the Israeli minister had a "confidential talk" with President A. as-Sadat. They discussed the question of the fresh round of separate Egyptian-Israeli talks at the level of foreign ministers scheduled to be held in London. The role of conductor at the talks, which are to begin on July 18, is assigned to the United States, which will make a new attempt to take the so-called "peace initiative" of the Egyptian president out of the deadlock.

As-Sadat, who linked his destiny with Washington, continues making concessions to the Israeli aggressors. His present program of talks with Tel Aviv fully disregards the necessity of settling the Palestinian problem and removes from participation in all talks the Palestine Liberation Organization--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Egyptian leader fears a wide international discussion of the Middle East problem, as a return to the Geneva talks will ultimately confirm the failure of his capitulatory policy.

As far as the Israeli side, which nominally agreed to a resumption of talks with Egypt, is concerned, it pointedly said that the London meeting of foreign ministers is going to be a failure, as the new Egyptian "plan" is not sufficiently flexible. Israel cannot accept Egypt's demands for the return to the Arabs of Hebron, Bethlehem, the Gaza sector and eastern Jerusalem, Prime Minister Begin said.

It can be seen that Tel Aviv, true to its "tough line" towards Egypt, demands even greater concessions from it.

Beirut, July 13, TASS--The United States, the Lebanese MONDAY MORNING weekly writes, is doing its utmost for continuing the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, failing which the collapse of As-Sadat's "initiative" will become obvious, and this will also mean the failure of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The Arab countries, the MONDAY MORNING stresses, shall take a common stand and work for a settlement within the framework of a peace conference with the USSR's participation on the basis of Resolution 242 of the U.N. Security Council. Egypt must renounce its notorious "peace initiative" and recognise its full failure.

## MIDEAST VIEWED IN LIGHT OF EGYPT'S 'CAPITULATORY' POLICY

LD131027Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[L. Koryavin article: "Safety Fuses of the Near East"]

[Text] Time is an objective judge. It hands down just and stern sentences. A review of recent events in the Near East, inexorably confirms again and again the unsound and doomed nature of Cairo's separate policy, which is being implemented under Washington's direction.

Propaganda fanfares have died down, newspaper pages with banner headlines extolling "Egypt's initiative" have grown yellow and those who wished to use their voices to prove what cannot be proved--namely, that Israel will abandon its military "blitzkriegs" as a result of President as-Sadat's "lightening visit" to Jerusalem--have grown hoarse.

While Egyptian propaganda was painting cheerful pictures of "reconciliation" with Israel, the Near East horizon was becoming clouded with the smoke from burning Lebanese cities and villages, Israeli "Phantoms" were wiping Palestinian refugee camps from the face of the earth, and Tel Aviv's militarized settlements--strongpoints of Israel's policy aimed at annexing foreign territories--were continuing to be set up on the lands of the West Bank of the Jordan, in Sinai and in the Gaza Strip.

An analysis of recent events shows that Tel Aviv has toughened its positions. Cairo recently announced a so-called new Egyptian settlement plan, which virtually ignores the main aspects of a solution for the Near East crisis and, in the main, the Palestinian Arabs' legitimate right to self-determination. And even this curtsy by Cairo toward Tel Aviv has been spurned by the Israeli leadership. As we see, Israel is still agreeable only to a "peace" under which the Arab countries--the victims of Israeli aggression--are faced with just one alternative: to agree to the terms dictated by Israel, that is, to capitulate before its extremist demands. Tel Aviv has just restated the implacability of its positions with regard to the occupied Arab territories, particularly on the question of the future status of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, about which Israel will deign to conduct a dialog with the Arab countries, as Israeli officials emphasize, only "after expiration of a 5-year period."

What does this maneuver of Tel Aviv's mean? Above all, that Israeli extremists are not only dooming Arab territories seized by military force to 5 years behind the wires of the occupation but also are virtually sentencing them to life imprisonment within the Israeli state as raw material appendages and suppliers of cheap manpower. All this shows once again that Tel Aviv is torpedoing a comprehensive Near East settlement, which, as is known, must include above all the questions of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories and the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, right down to their right to create their own state.

Furthermore, the growth of Israel's aggressive ambitions is clearly apparent these days, and they in turn derive directly from Cairo's capitulatory policy, which has upset the consolidation of Arab unity, intensified the polarization of forces in the Arab world and weakened it and provided reaction, which fiercely attacks progressive movements, with an opportunity to rear its head. More briefly, what Tel Aviv was seeking on the battlefields against Arab states some people in the Arab world are today helping it to realize in the guise of "diplomatic initiatives."

A whole series of reasons account for the weakness and dependence of Cairo's positions in the separate contacts with Israel. We should point, above all, to the fact that, simultaneously with making "diplomatic tracks" for Tel Aviv, the Egyptian leadership has opened the country's doors still wider to penetration by foreign capital. Both aspects have been evaluated by political commentators as acts of capitulation: on the one hand, to the aggressor, who is continuing to trample Egyptian lands beneath his jackboot, and on the other, to those forces that ruled Egypt for decades but were swept away by the 1952 revolution, headed by the late President an-Nasir.

The notorious "open doors" policy has closed to Egypt the path of independent, progressive development. It was precisely as a country struggling actively against imperialism and internal reaction and marching in the front ranks of the Arab peoples' national liberation movement that the world knew it in the period of President an-Nasir's rule. Now Egypt's leadership has made a fierce attack on the revolutionary achievements of the Egyptian people and on the principles enshrined in the process of implementing profound socio-economic transformations in the country. Antidemocratic laws, persecution of progressive people, intensification of social polarization, the emergence of a new bourgeois elite--those later-day corrupt compradors--and, at the same time, the worsening social and economic position of the working masses are what characterize the situation in Egypt today. The hopes of extensive "foreign financial injections," "stimulating concessions" and imaginary aid on the part of overseas patrons have boomeranged: The Egyptian economy has approached the brink of bankruptcy. This is why, as observers emphasize, Cairo's present capitulatory course should be regarded as deriving directly also from the fact that it has taken the path of restoring the rule of foreign monopolies in the country.

To return once again to the time factor, we ought to dwell on the following. A propaganda campaign was conducted in the West quite recently in connection with a U.S. deal to sell military aircraft to Israel, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. Apart from purely military aspects, Washington was also pursuing broad propaganda aims. By announcing its intention to hand over ultramodern weapons to Israel and two Arab countries--that is, to states at different poles of the Near East conflict--the United States was trying to display its "balanced" nature and even the "objectivity" of its policy in the Near East.

However, not much time had passed since the congressional debate on the "aircraft deal" before Washington unilaterally announced new military deliveries to Israel. In diplomatic language the aircraft deal was originally called a "package" deal, that is, a wholly interrelated decision whereby both Israel and the Arab countries were simultaneously to be provided with supersonic Phantoms and other arms. But this remained only words. In fact the deft hand of the Washington administrators, who are closely linked with the military-industrial complex, opened the "package" and extracted from it chiefly "Israeli bonds." The United States is prepared to grant the Arab countries weapons only for the purposes of using them in the struggle against progressive forces in the Near East and in Africa. The example of Washington's support for Saudi Arabia, which is today threatening Democratic Yemen, speaks for itself.

But Israel remains the chief ward of the United States. A secret plan code-named Matmon, which means "Treasure," has come to light. As the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS points out, Tel Aviv will receive virtually all the achievements of advanced U.S. military technology. Furthermore, political commentators point out that Washington and Tel Aviv intend to conclude a treaty on a military alliance, which will enable the United States to create its own military bases in the Near East.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

People in the United States openly declare that Israel remains the chief outpost of U.S. imperialist policy in the Near East and, recently, in Africa too. The New York TIMES explains U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's recent visit to Israel as stemming from a desire to "confirm the traditional close relations" between the two countries. Commentators point out that U.S. diplomacy is now trying to "breath life" into the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks so as to create an atmosphere in the Near East which would conform to the aims of Washington and Tel Aviv.

The expression "package deal" would be better applied to the aims of U.S. policy in Africa and in the Near East. The United States is now seeking to knock together an alliance of Israeli extremism and Arab and African reaction in order to direct it against the national liberation movements and progressive forces both on the African Continent and in the Near East region.

Coordinating their actions, Washington and Tel Aviv have adopted a policy of diverting the Arab states from their chief purpose--the struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression--knocking together Arab "collaborationist forces" and, together with the so-called "inter-African force," mobilizing them to carry out punitive operations in Africa. Recent events on the African Continent show that Arab reaction is already participating "physically," so to speak, in the suppression of national liberation processes. Generous financial support on the part of the Arabian oil nouveaux riches, arms deliveries to the Somali aggressors and, finally, the sending of military contingents to Zaire--all these are links in the chain of one and the same preplanned operation aimed at luring Arab countries into a trap and making them follow one and the same circle outlined by the hand of imperialist strategists.

Having set itself the aim of transferring Arab military potentials to "African soil," imperialism is trying on the one hand to divert them from national tasks in a Near East settlement and on the other to create the illusion that the Near East is sinking into "unclouded tranquillity," in which the present situation, when the Israeli jackboot is trampling Arab lands, could well be "frozen" forever as a "historical status quo" according, naturally, with Israel's interests.

Political observers are now drawing attention to the fact that Cairo is "beginning to strongly accentuate African ties." It is actively preparing to participate in the all-African summit meeting opening in Khartoum in mid-July. African capitals are legitimately voicing the fear that Egypt will try to use this forum not for the purposes of supporting the national interests of the African peoples and their liberation movements, as was done in the times of President an-Nasir, but, on the contrary, will go further along the path of undermining their ranks and aims en bloc with African and Arab reaction.

...The situation in the Near East remains tense. Moreover, it is being aggravated by the intrigues of imperialism and reaction on the African Continent. The skies above this region are far from cloudless. They are covered with storm clouds, and dangerous safety fuses still stretch over the ground, threatening to kindle a conflagration of new armed conflicts.

EGYPTIANS IN UK PROTEST AS-SADAT'S REACTIONARY POLICIES

LD122210Y Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Text] London, July 12 TASS--Activists of the association of progressive Egyptians set up in Britain are collecting signatures under the petition of protest against the reactionary policy of the As-Sadat government. We demand abandoning the "open door" policy, which led to the destructure of national economy in Egypt and deprivation of the masses. We demand releasing all political prisoners and ending the false trials and repressive measures against progressive writers and journalists.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY LOMONOSOV ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

LD131348Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, July 13, TASS--A Soviet delegation, led by Vladimir Lomonosov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign and Social Matters, arrived here today. They are to attend celebrations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the July revolution which brought down monarchy and proclaimed a republic, and on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the advent of the Ba'th Party to power.

AMBASSADOR OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FUTURE OF IRAQ-USSR RELATIONS

LD132120Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[13 July statement in Moscow by Murtada Sa'd 'Abd al-Baqi, Iraq's ambassador to the USSR, on the occasion of the anniversary of Iraq's July revolution--recorded]

[Excerpts] Iraq's foreign policy expresses the aims and principles of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, the leader of Iraq's advance. It stands by the peoples' struggles for liberation, independence and progress in Asia, Africa and Latin America and it gives moral, material and political support.

Due to the strategy of the ruling party, the Iraq of the revolution today stands in solidarity with all progressive forces and all socialist regimes in the world. The best example of this is Iraqi-Soviet relations, which have witnessed tangible developments; ties of friendship and cooperation in all fields at party, governmental and people's levels are becoming deeper every day. The treaty of friendship and cooperation has played a fundamental role in raising the level of this friendship, in elevating the general (?framework) and in determining the strategic alliance that links the Soviet Union and Iraq. The treaty is a vivid example of equal international relations, stipulating noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect, independence, sovereignty and unconditional cooperation. This treaty has played an effective role, and our people see its effects in the many projects which have been accomplished in such fields as oil, industry and agriculture, which have been undertaken in cooperation with our Soviet friends and to such an extent that they have become an example and a vivid symbol expressing the friendship between our peoples.

As a nonaligned state, Iraq plays a prominent role in the nonaligned group. It determines its international relations on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter. Our attitude toward the Palestinian people's cause also plays an effective and fundamental role in determining the level of our relations with the countries of the world.

In our view, the attitude of the friendly Soviet Union, which supports the Arab struggle in general and the Palestinian struggle in particular, greatly encourages us to develop our cooperation and friendship and to consolidate them in the immediate future. Despite any possible differences in viewpoints, we think the attitude of the Soviet Union is that of a friend. On this basis we say quite clearly that we are optimistic regarding the future of our relations, and not only to the relations that exist at present. There are vast fields for cooperation in basic and other issues at the international and bilateral levels that make such an alliance necessary.

## PAPER REPORTS PLANS FOR FORTIFICATIONS IN RED SEA

LD131912Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1217 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York--Quoting the Kuwait newspaper AL-ANB'A, AP reports that Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the PDRY intend to erect military fortifications on islands in the Red Sea belonging to the PDRY. This action is camouflaged by the need "to prevent Israeli domination" in the southern part of the Red Sea. But a quick glance at the map is enough to understand that what is at issue is not measures against Israel but actions aimed against the PDRY around which the Arab reactionary regimes are weaving their plots.

For a long time now it has been precisely Saudi Arabia, together with Israel, which has been the channel of the USA's Middle East policy, which is aimed at suppressing the national-liberation movements and progressive regimes. Riyadh is conducting a policy of intensive militarization, and, with the aid of the Pentagon, a network of military projects costing over \$1 billion is being created in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi leaders dream of knocking together a new military bloc--the so-called "Red Sea" triangle--to strengthen the domination of imperialism in the Middle East.

The efforts of the reactionary Arab regimes are now aimed directly at stifling the revolutions in Democratic Yemen and Ethiopia. They are feverishly knocking together an "Arab front of confrontation" for the struggle against the PDRY and other progressive regimes of the Arab east. Riyadh does not hide its interest in an armed conflict between north and south Yemen in which it counts on intervening and has already concentrated its troops on the border with Democratic Yemen.

The inspiring successes of the PDRY in the construction of a new democratic state and its progressive foreign policy course, the Lebanese paper AL-WATAN writes in this connection, are a serious obstacle to the implementation of the plans of reaction and imperialism in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. That is why the imperialists and their allies are trying to eliminate the gains of the Yemeni revolution.

## SAUDIS BLAMED FOR RECENT EVENTS IN NORTH, SOUTH YEMEN

LD132246Y Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

["Sinister Role"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 13 TASS--The Lebanese newspaper AL-UFQ AL-ARABI says that the assassination of the north Yemeni president was conceived in the capital of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, and organized by its agents in order to create a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Yemen, to overthrow the progressive regime of that country, which stands in the way of the imperialist plans in the Red Sea region.

Saudi Arabia, the newspaper points out, has played the main role in the plot of the reactionary forces against the peoples of the two Yemeni states. The abortive coup d'etat in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the recent decision of the Arab League Council to freeze economic and political relations with Democratic Yemen, and, finally, the provocative concentration of Saudi troops near its borders are component parts of this conspiracy.

As pointed out by AL-UFQ AL-ARABI, the north Yemeni president, Al-Gashmi, who previously had close contacts with Saudi Arabia, recently began to take decisions independently of Riyadh related to the unification of the two Yemeni states by concluding agreements between the leadership of north Yemen and the National Front of south Yemen. This aroused dissatisfaction of the Saudi rulers, and Al-Gashmi was liquidated. Saudi Arabia also plotted the liquidation of the present progressive system in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The plot suffered a fiasco due to the vigilance of the government and of the people of Democratic Yemen.

The latest events in Democratic Yemen and in the Lebanon have shown that the implementation of the plan, drawn up yet under the former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, is being continued in the Middle East. This plan has the purpose of undermining "step-by-step" the positions of the national-liberation movement and of patriotic forces, says the newspaper AN-NIDA.

The American "script" of the events in that region, the newspaper points out, provides for the overthrowing of the progressive regime in Ethiopia, dealing a blow at Democratic Yemen and unleashing a fratricidal war between the two Yemeni peoples. This plan also makes for the liquidation or at least the weakening of the Palestine resistance movement, for the settlement of the Lebanese crisis in full conformity with the interests of Israel.

'ARAFAT CONDEMNS LEBANESE CONSERVATIVES, ZIONIST INTRIGUES

LD141118Y Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 14, TASS--The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yasir 'Arafat, has strongly condemned the actions by Lebanese conservative forces that strive to split Lebanon with the direct assistance of Tel Aviv.

He said that the Palestine resistance movement together with the Lebanese National-Patriotic forces will do everything to frustrate the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and the internal reaction directed at splitting a sovereign Arab state. The plot against Lebanon, 'Arafat stressed, inflicts considerable damage to the struggle by all Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression.

'ISRAELI MANEUVERS' BEHIND DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

LD131151Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 78 Morning Edition P 7 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "Tragic Days"]

[Text] Beirut--Lebanon is again experiencing tragic days. The roar of guns has been heard in the city since last Saturday. The whine of missiles and the crack of rifles and automatic weapons can be heard. Fires are blazing in the eastern part of Beirut, which is populated mainly by Christians and is the base of the militarized rightwing Christian "militia." There are numerous casualties, both military and civilian.

But in the western quarters of the city an outwardly normal life is continuing. Construction workers are erecting new buildings, students are preparing for exams. Traders are sitting unperturbed at their stalls.

Of course there are signs here that the people of Beirut usually associate with increased tension: traffic police disappearing from intersections, lines outside bakeries and sharp increases in the prices of fruit and vegetables brought from outside the city. And, of course, the sentries of the inter-Arab forces have put on their helmets and are checking long lines of cars at control posts with particular rigor these days.

But the present bloodshed is the culmination of alarming events that have occurred in recent weeks since Tel Aviv announced the withdrawal of its forces from south Lebanon territory and its handover to the control of the rightwing Christian armed formations. To these events must also be added the murder of Tony Franjiah, the armed raids of three villages in the Bekaa valley and the protest strike in the Christian regions of eastern Beirut.

The Beirut newspapers assert that the inter-Arab forces made a number of demands on the "Lebanese front"--an association of rightwing parties. They included the demand to introduce inter-Arab forces into the regions controlled by the rightists, to recreate the Lebanese Army on a "balanced basis" and to drive from it people cooperating with Israel. The newspapers also report that the rightists refused to accept these demands.

Observers in Beirut consider that behind the tragic events in Lebanon there are circles that would like to see this country a permanent source of tension in the Near East distracting the peoples of the Arab states from the struggle against the American-Israeli maneuvers and As-Sadat's policy of compromise.

It is no coincidence that it is now that the rightwing Christians in the south of the country are attacking units of the temporary UN forces and that Israeli artillery is again firing on south Lebanese villages. Israeli aircraft are continuing their reconnaissance flights over Lebanon, and the Tel Aviv government has stated that it is "concerned" about the situation in this country. Israeli radio in turn persistently affirms that the Lebanese Government is capable of insuring power and security in the country. How can one fail to recall in this context the "warming" given a few days ago by Lebanese rightist circles that Israel may again move its forces into Lebanon and that this time it will not be easy to "persuade" Israel to withdraw them.

Provocative statements by Israeli military and state figures are ringing out one after another from Tel Aviv. Thus, Ben Elisar, director general of the Israeli prime minister's chancellory, made a provocative statement to the effect that Israel "will not allow the rout of the Christian divisions in Lebanon." Israeli Defense Minister Weizman made threats against Syria. At the same time reports came in on the "strengthening" of Israeli forces deployed on the border with Lebanon.

The Lebanese people are following the Israeli maneuvers vigilantly.

"The struggle of which we are witnesses today," a statement by the Lebanese national progressive forces reads, "is a struggle between the lawful authorities advocating the unity of the country and the supporters of Israel striving to divide Lebanon."

LEBANESE 'PATRIOTIC FORCES' BLAME CONSERVATIVES FOR TENSION

LD131542Y Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 13, TASS--The central Political Council of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon held a meeting here to discuss the situation in the country and questions of ensuring security.

The statement published after the meeting stresses that despite the formally operating ceasefire agreement, the conservative "Lebanese front" continues attempts to further increase tension. The Lebanese conservatives seek to provoke a new civil war and carry out their plans to partition the country. In these actions they have the full support of Israel, the statement says.

The central Political Council of the national patriotic forces demanded the restoration of the sovereignty of the lawful central authorities over the entire territory of Lebanon and urged the Lebanese leadership to draw up a program for normalising the situation in the country.

#### BOUMEDIENE RECEIVES USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL

LD132235Y Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, 13 July, TASS--The president of the Algerian Democratic Republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, Houari Boumediene, received visiting Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Olympiad committee Ignaty Novikov.

During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed bilateral relations and problems of mutual interest. The president expressed satisfaction over Soviet-Algerian cooperation.

#### BRIEFS

AUCCTU GREETINGS TO IRAQ--Moscow, July 14, TASS--The Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR has sent to the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions a message of greetings on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the July 14, anti-monarchy revolution, which opened the way to independent political and economic development of the country, and the tenth anniversary of the July 17 revolution, which signified the advent to power of the progressive leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and implementation of profound socio-economic transformations. We wish the Iraqi trade unions successful realization of the objectives which were set to them by the 5th national congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions in enlisting the efforts of the working people for implementation of the programme of extensive economic development, the message of greetings runs. We express firm confidence that the relations established between the trade unions of Iraq and the Soviet Union will continue gaining in strength on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, which is a major factor in consolidation of friendship, good neighbourliness and all-round cooperation between our peoples in the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for a just and durable peace in the Middle East, for the triumph of ideals of peace, democracy and social progress, the message points out. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD]

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U S S R   I N T E R N A T I O N A L   A F F A I R S  
E A S T E R N   M E D I T E R R A N E A N

G 1

GREEKS ALARMED AT PRESSURES TO RETURN TO NATO FOLD

LD132258Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Report from Athens correspondent Vyacheslav Alekseyev]

[Text] The Greek progressive press continues to write about attempts by NATO generals to bring Athens back into the military organization of the North Atlantic bloc, which it formally left almost 4 years ago. The latest publications on this theme came about because it became known that the talks regarding the special relations between Greece and NATO have been postponed until September. At first sight the reasoning for this appears quite feasible: The competent people from the NATO Political Committee have left for their summer vacations. However, this only looks like that at first sight.

The remaining summer time will be used, it is believed here, to step up political pressure on Athens. The paper TO VIMA wrote so descriptively recently that the situation on NATO's southeastern flank is not to Washington's liking, and is a constant headache for U.S. military and political strategists.

According to the Greek democratic press, the so-called formula of special relations between Athens and NATO clearly contradict Pentagon plans that see Greece once again in full military uniform--so to speak--and under its practical command in southern Europe.

It is no coincidence, therefore, that the U.S.-NATO military bases in Greece are now being modernized and extended. And in some places there is talk about constructing super new ones.

On the other hand, for over 1 year now Greek Armed Forces have been participating in various NATO maneuvers and exercises, including those held on their own territory. Although this participation was connected with certain conditions every time, the fact remains that, despite Greece's departure from NATO's military structure, it is part of that aggressive bloc's militarist preparations.

All this is causing serious concern among wide circles of the Greek democratic public, who demand the country's total departure from the North Atlantic bloc and the following of a policy of national independence corresponding to the basic interests of Greece and its people, the cause of detente and the strengthening of peace in the entire world.

TASS CITES TURKISH PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW ON PALESTINE

LD141114Y Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, July 14, TASS--Turkey has always opposed the annexation of Arab territories. A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only if Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab lands and if the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine are restored, including its right to the creation of its own state. This was stated by the Turkish President Fahri Koruturk in an interview to the Arab weekly AL-WATAN AL-'ARAB.

Turkey always supported the just cause of the Arab countries and the people of Palestine, and kept to this stand from the very beginning of the Middle East conflict. The settlement of this conflict is of much importance for the security of the entire region. Mankind has no alternative other than peace. Proceeding from this we are sincere exponents of the policy of detente, which is welcomed by all the peoples of the globe.

## ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL ATTACKS INCITEMENT AGAINST CIVILIANS

ID131722Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 13 Jul 78 ID

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 13, TASS--The imperialist powers continue to incite the Mogadiscio regime towards provocations against Ethiopian civilian population. The preservation of tension in east Ethiopia threatens the campaign for restoring the national economy dislocated as a result of the Somali aggression, stated at Harar, the chief administrator of the Ethiopian Province of Hararge, Lemma Gutema. Revolutionary Ethiopia, he noted, strictly adheres to the principle of respect for the territorial integrity of neighbouring states, but will not tolerate any provocations aimed at undermining the country's unity.

## ETHIOPIA: IMPERIALISM RESORTING TO GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY

ID131522Y Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 13 July 78 ID

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 13, TASS--The strengthening of the might of the socialist community and the broad dissemination of the ideas of peace, democracy and socialism constitute the factors which determine international development at the present stage, the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes editorially. The present political situation, the newspaper notes, is characterised by the consolidation of all the progressive forces in their struggle for social and national liberation and establishing a new international economic order, based on the principles of equality and justice. The Soviet Union, which indefatigably upholds the interests of all the freedom-loving peoples in the world, is in the vanguard of this struggle. However, the newspaper writes, imperialism is resorting to "gunboat diplomacy", as it has always done, in its reckless attempts to preserve its influence, and is staking on puppet regimes and reactionary groupings. The role of imperialist powers in the recent developments in the African Continent is vivid evidence of this. The West is now imposing on Africa plans of knocking together the so-called "pan-African force", intended to become a strike force of the international reaction. But the times when imperialism could dictate its conditions, have gone never to return, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD stresses. Conditions are favourable in the world (for further stepping) up the struggle of revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces for the triumph of socialism.

## OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

ID131236Y Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 13 Jul 78 ID

[Text] Khartoum, July 13, TASS--The participants in the session of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of African Unity, taking place in the capital of Sudan, unanimously denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. They expressed full support for the just struggle of the Arab countries for the liberation of the Israel-occupied territories and called for recognition of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Peter Onu, the deputy secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, said at a press conference that the delegates had endorsed a number of draft resolutions which would be submitted for consideration to the assembly of heads of state and government of OAU member countries, opening in Khartoum on July 18th. These documents called for strengthening solidarity of the African and Arab countries in their common struggle. The representatives of free Africa also discussed problems of the south of the continent and adopted resolutions on activation of assistance to African peoples in their national liberation struggle. Steps were outlined for strengthening the sanctions against the racist regimes of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa. The delegates, speaking at the Khartoum meeting, stressed the need of strengthening African unity as a reliable guarantee in the struggle for the complete liberation of the continent.

SOVIET-INDIAN PANEL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD130943Y Moscow PRAVA in Russian 11 Jul 78 P 4 LD

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] On 10 July, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received an Indian delegation headed by V.G. Rajadhyajha,, member of the Indian Planning Commission, which arrived in Moscow to participate in a session of the joint Soviet-Indian working party on preparing a program for long-term economic, labor, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India. I.K. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

CPI RESOLUTION REVIEWS DOMESTIC REFORMS, WORLD SITUATION

LD130921Y Moscow PRAVA in Russian 11 Jul 78 P 4 LD

[PRAVA and TASS correspondents O. Kitsenko and B. Chekhonin report: "A Combat Program of Actions"]

[Text] Delhi, 10 July--A session of the National Council of the Communist Party of India [CPI] has taken place in Delhi. The participants examined important questions of the domestic and international situation, and also adopted a number of documents outlining a program of actions for the CPI in the coming period.

The statement adopted by the National Council says that the domestic political situation in India is determined primarily by the unresolved nature of basic socioeconomic problems. It notes that in this atmosphere it is acutely necessary to create a broad united front of all leftwing and democratic forces to defend the rights and vital interests of the working people's masses, to struggle against the forces of reaction and repression, against monopoly and landowning circles, reactionary caste and community vestiges, against the attack on India by imperialist forces.

The CPI National Council also elaborated and adopted a concrete program of mass struggle for the vital interests of the working people of India. It provides, in particular, for mass rallies on 27 August and 7 September and demonstrations with the aim of defending the Harijan and the other poorest strata of the population, ending repressions against them by landowning and rich peasant elements, reducing unemployment, democratizing education and implementing laws on the limits of landowning.

The CPI National Council adopted a special resolution on the international situation, which directs attention to the fact that the Soviet initiatives, aimed at achieving arms limitation and, ultimately, complete and universal disarmament. In addition, the renunciation of production of the neutron bomb and other means of mass destruction is in complete accordance with the national interests of India and of all peace-loving mankind. The resolution sharply condemns the attempts by international imperialism to hinder the national liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa by direct armed interference and efforts to create new military blocs with the aim of maintaining the racist, antipopular regimes in that region and the fascist military dictatorships in South America. "In their present foreign policy program," the resolution says, "the new rulers of China emphasize the most negative aspects of the Maoist foreign policy and, primarily, anti-Sovietism, militarism, great-power chauvinism and expansionism." Maoist China, the resolution notes, is issuing claims to extensive territories belonging to neighboring countries in South and Southeast Asia.

Behind a screen of talks on establishing friendly relations with India, the Chinese leaders are still supplying weapons to separatist insurgents on Indian territory and providing military training. They have shown no desire to discuss and settle Indian-Chinese border problems. Finally, Peking advocates the secession of the states of Jammu and Kashmir from India.

The resolution angrily condemns the Maoists' appeal for the creation of a united front with the imperialists in the struggle against the USSR and other socialist countries. The document stresses that China's actions against Vietnam are aimed at undermining socialist building in that country. The CPI National Council called on all its organizations to intensify the campaign for the political and ideological exposure of Maoism and its policy of alinement with imperialism and the forces of reaction.

#### CPI Leader on PRC

LD111141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Peking--Reaction's Ally"]

[Text] Delhi, 5 July--The current Peking leaders are openly pushing their country into the imperialist camp, N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the Communist Party of India [CPI] National Council, writes in the weekly NEW AGE. In their foreign policy they continue to follow the most negative Maoist concepts--anti-Sovietism, militarism, great-power chauvinism and expansionism.

While urging the creation of a "broad front" against the USSR, the current Peking rulers are demagogically stating, the article says, that "war is inevitable." They oppose relaxation of international tension and try to fuel any international conflict.

Peking's aspirations are supported by capitalist countries, N.K. Krishnan notes. The most reactionary, aggressive, anticommunist circles in the United States and the West European countries and also the fascist Pinochet and people like him have become Peking's closest allies. The Peking leaders are calling for the buildup of the aggressive NATO military bloc and of the "U.S. presence in Asia" and for the pursuit of a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist countries.

In an attempt to "justify" their policy, the Maoist leaders proclaim the "danger from the north," meaning the Soviet Union. This is the lowest form of slander. It is common knowledge that the USSR has repeatedly offered to normalize relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. But the Chinese side has ignored all the Soviet initiatives. Moreover, Peking responds by making absurd territorial claims on Soviet land and tries to encroach on Mongolia's sovereignty. Thus, the statements about the "danger from the north" are in fact a cover for Peking's expansionist plans.

Peking's total political and economic blackmail concerning the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a new example of great-power chauvinism, N.K. Krishnan stresses. Maoist China sees an independent Socialist Vietnam as a serious obstacle to the implementation of its hegemonist plans.

Peking's attempts to establish "good relations" with India, the author continues, should be seen in the context of its global policy. The Peking rulers have not yet expressed a desire to discuss the Indian-Chinese border question and are still supplying the Naga and Meso rebels.

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The Indian people would like to normalize relations with the PRC, but every step toward normalization must be viewed from positions of preserving India's sovereignty and territorial integrity and also from the traditional principles of Indian foreign policy based on the ideas of peace, nonalignment, the struggle against imperialism and friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist countries, N.K. Krishnan concludes.

PAKISTANI PRESS URGES COUNTRY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM CENTO

LD131238Y Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Karachi, July 13, TASS--The Pakistani press has published a number of materials questioning the advisability of Pakistan remaining a member of the CENTO military and political grouping. It is stressed in the newspapers that Pakistan's stay in this alliance, which is fully under U.S. control and which is actually an adjunct of the NATO bloc, is damaging the country's prestige among the developing states.

In view of the changed situation in central and South Asia, writes a commentator of the newspaper DAWN, the time has come to hold a referendum on CENTO membership for Pakistan, since its participation in this military political bloc, which is spearheaded against the Soviet Union, is highly doubtful.

The history has shown, the commentator says, that the United States has far-reaching strategic interests in this area of the world and is absolutely indifferent to the fate of Pakistan as a CENTO ally.

A similar viewpoint is also held by the Lahore weekly VIEWPOINT which stresses that no one can name the benefits to be derived by the country from CENTO membership although its losses are known to all. In this light, the magazine goes on, Pakistan's withdrawal from Western military blocs will be widely acclaimed because it pays a high political price for its CENTO membership: It loses the respect of more and more developing states. An immediate withdrawal from this military bloc is a pressing need for Pakistan, the VIEWPOINT stresses.

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF USSR-AFGHANISTAN BRIDGE

LD131516Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet-Afghan contract has been signed in Kabul on the joint construction of a bridge across the River Amudarya which will link the two neighboring countries. Speaking at the signing of this document, Mohammad Rafi', minister of public works of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, [DRA] said that this joint construction will be another clear demonstration of the friendship between the USSR and the DRA.

The construction of the bridge has become essential in connection with the growth of freight exchange between the USSR and Democratic Afghanistan. This construction will be over 800 meters long and will carry a railroad line and a main road.

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LE THANH NGHI RECEIVED BY GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN BAYBAOV [PRAVDA 9 Jul]

LD130947Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 8 July, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Le Thanh Nghi, vice premier of the Vietnamese Government and chairman of the Vietnamese State Planning Committee, who is in Moscow.

Taking part in the talks, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was Nguyen Huu Khieu, Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR.

Economic Talks

LD130949Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A talk took place in Moscow on 10 July between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Nguyen Huu Khieu, Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR, at which questions of the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam were discussed.

Appropriate decisions were taken on several concrete questions.

SRV SUFFERS FREQUENT, INTENSE PROVOCATIONS BY PRC

OW131318Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Peking gradually escalates its threats and blackmail against its neighbor, Vietnam. The consistency with which this is being done shows that Peking planned this campaign a long time ago. The first issue in this escalation was the Hoa people in Vietnam. Peking asserted that they were being ostracized and persecuted. This is a lie because no one in Vietnam discriminates against Hoa people.

The Peking leaders are, of course, well aware of the true state of affairs. Why do they ignore the Vietnamese proposal to discuss the issue at the conference table? Why are the Chinese diplomats at the meetings with SRV representatives in Hanoi sabotaging the agreed procedures for allowing Hoa people to leave Vietnam?

Various incidents have occurred as Peking heightens its hegemonist actions against Vietnam: Unilaterally, in violation of Vietnam's sovereignty, Peking sent ships to Vietnam and insisted that they dock at certain ports; China closed three Vietnamese consulates; and unilaterally terminated agreements for economic and technical aid to Vietnam.

A few days ago the official Peking newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY threatened new measures against Vietnam. Since then there have been repeated violations of Vietnamese airspace by Chinese warplanes and the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi has refused to accept the Vietnamese protest note concerning this provocation.

Other open displays of force also occurred. News agencies reported Chinese naval and air force exercises 50 miles off the coast of Vietnam. It was reported that along its border with Vietnam, China held military exercises including combat artillery training.

It was recently reported that thousands of Chinese crossed the Vietnam border and occupied 90 populous areas in Bac Lac district and other parts of Vietnamese territory. Finally, we should not forget Kampuchea's armed provocations in southern Vietnamese provinces. Chinese weapons are being used on the incursions and such actions are certainly inspired by China.

Peking is apparently following in the footsteps of those people who quite recently tried to subdue the Vietnamese by force. The Maoists are opposing a country to which they recently swore friendship. Peking does not like a free and independent Vietnam, a Vietnam that is building socialism. The Maoists regard Vietnam as a serious obstacle to carrying out their design for expansion in Southeast Asia.

#### NHAN DAN Commentary

LD131039Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Jul, TASS--The unilateral decision taken by the PRC Government to cut off economic and technical aid completely and to recall Chinese engineers and technicians working in Vietnam are measures planned in advance by the Chinese authorities and aimed at implementing the Chinese authorities' sinister objectives: To weaken the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and to prevent the Vietnamese people from building socialism, NHAN DAN writes today.

It is perfectly obvious, the newspaper stresses, that China is taking this action not because of "opposition to China" by the people and Government of Vietnam but in accordance with a long-term anti-Vietnam strategy. A socialist Vietnam, which is quickly recovering from its war wounds and becoming a flourishing country, does not suit the Chinese authorities because it is an obstacle on the part of the Chinese authorities' implementation of their great-power, expansionist schemes. The Vietnamese people are indignant at these base methods.

In the past, the Chinese leaders regarded aid to Vietnam as a "proletarian, internationalist duty that the Chinese people cannot evade." They said that "the Vietnamese people, waging a war of resistance and shedding blood in the front line of the struggle against the United States, are helping the Chinese people, who are implementing a socialist revolution and building socialism."

Unfortunately, the Chinese authorities are now displeased with the progress that independent, autonomous and Socialist Vietnam is making. This coincides with the dark schemes of every type of imperialist and reactionary force, the newspaper writes. China is now playing the part of a firebrand in helping the reactionary grouping of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in Cambodia to unleash an aggressive war along the entire length of Vietnam's northwest border, and is inciting persons of Chinese nationality to leave Vietnam on a mass scale.

The Chinese authorities have totally cut off aid to the SRV simply because Vietnam is reluctant to be drawn into their orbit and is "stubbornly acting in its own way." Naturally, China's actions have dealt a serious blow against the friendship of the peoples of the two countries, NHAN DAN emphasizes. The Chinese authorities can create certain difficulties for Vietnam but they are incapable of preventing the Vietnamese people from forging ahead, and they cannot force us to renounce our independent and autonomous course or the principles of the international solidarity that is the source of our people's invincible strength.

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Because of the perfidious schemes and unseemly actions of the Chinese authorities, friendship between the peoples of the two countries is experiencing unprecedented trials. The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for this. The Vietnamese people are fully determined not to retreat an inch in the face of any pressure, the newspaper stresses.

#### TALKS STALLED OVER CHINESE REFUGEES FROM CAMBODIA

LD131346Y Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 13, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has circulated here a report on the thirteenth meeting between representatives of the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV and the Chinese Embassy, held on July 12, 1978.

At this meeting, the report says, a spokesman of the Consular Department of the SRV Foreign Ministry denied once more China's slanderous allegations to the effect that Vietnam "persecutes and expels" persons of Chinese nationality. He stressed that there have never been "suffering Chinese emigrants" in Vietnam, but there are over 20,000 Chinese emigres who fled to Vietnam because of oppression by the Kampuchean authorities. The Vietnamese side believes that if the Chinese side is really concerned about the interests of its citizens residing abroad it would be a humanitarian act to repatriate these refugees.

The spokesman asked the Chinese side to let the SRV know whether it is prepared to accept these people. In case the Chinese side will not accept them, the people of Vietnam, being guided by humanitarian and friendly sentiments, will let them stay in their country and help them despite the existing great difficulties.

The Vietnamese spokesman handed the Chinese side a list of over fifteen hundred Chinese emigres who fled from Kampuchea and who are now willing to return to China.

It is highly regrettable, the report says, that the Chinese representative turned down this proposal and refused to accept the above-mentioned list.

Inasmuch as the Chinese side continues to cling to its old positions, turning down the reasonable proposals of the Vietnam side, the talks remain stalled, the report says.

#### KOMMUNIST CITES NGUYEN DUY TRINH ON SRV FOREIGN POLICY

LD131244Y Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--"The influence of socialism in the world is now wider and stronger than ever before," said Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy premier and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [SRV]. He contributed an article on the political course of the SRV to the tenth issue of the KOMMUNIST, journal of the CPSU Central Committee.

The imperialists "try hard to split and weaken the socialist countries, to prevent the consolidation of the forces of socialism, he said. But even if the imperialists succeed in causing difficulties, inflicting local damage to the cause of the revolution in this or that region of the world, it is just as obvious that they cannot prevent the vigorous pressure of the world revolutionary movement."

"The fraternal socialist countries, now in the cause of building and defending socialism, as before in the stage of the national democratic revolution, are our dependable strategic allies, he goes on to say. We will continue strengthening and developing in every way the fighting unity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and all the fraternal countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"Developing a sentiment of patriotism, allegiance to socialism and proletarian internationalism, such qualities as sincerity and modesty, the Vietnamese people, following the call of the heart and the mind, are fully resolved fully to discharge their internationalist duty with regard to the friendly peoples, to make their contribution to the restoration and strengthening of unity of the fraternal parties and socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"As a sincere comrade-in-arms of the national liberation movement, the SRV fully supports the struggle by the peoples of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and Zionism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

"The SRV comes out for the establishment and development of normal relations with countries with a different social order on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, renunciation of aggression, non-intervention into internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. As a result of this principled policy, an impetus was given to the development of relations in the economy, culture, science and technology and in other spheres between Vietnam and many developed capitalist countries, which produced certain results. We are ready to normalise also relations with the United States on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and appropriate solution to the problems outstanding between the two countries."

"The SRV and the USSR are two fraternal socialist countries which are together fighting for the victory of socialism and communism in revolutionary struggle for the sake of the common ideals of the parties. And the peoples of the two countries are closely linked by relations of friendship and great fighting solidarity, resting on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

## JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS LITHUANIA

ID140847Y Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 4 ID

[Text] Vilnyus, 7 July ELTA--A delegation of the Socialist Society of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] headed by (Masahiro Sakansi), member of the JSP Socialist Society Executive Committee, has arrived in the republic.

A conversation took place in the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet during which S. Nauyalis, secretary of the Presidium, gave the Japanese guests an account of the activity of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The same day, the delegation visited the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Health. Health Minister V. Kleyza familiarized the members of the delegation with the successes of public health in the republic over the years of Soviet power.

The delegation is continuing its familiarization with Soviet Lithuania.

## WESTERN OBSTRUCTION OF KOREAN UNIFICATION VIEWED

ID131019Y Moscow SEISKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Jul 78 p 3 ID

[Article by NOVOSTI political commentator A. Lavrentyev: "In Support of a Just Struggle"]

[Text] The Soviet public has joined actively in the month of international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis.

As is known, an explosive situation has existed on the Korean Peninsula since World War II. It was aggravated by the 1950-1953 war unleashed by the South Korean puppets with the connivance of the United States. The conflict consolidated the division of the country thereby creating another tragedy for the people.

The unification of Korea has long been an urgent problem and patriots from North and South Korea are taking appropriate steps in this direction. For 6 years, each sides' representatives have negotiated to achieve the desired aim.

What questions figure in the dialog? Primarily, in Pyongyang's view, the consolidation of a united nation should be achieved regardless of differences in ideology and socioeconomic systems. Second, the talks must be of an exclusively national character and should be held without foreign interference. Third, disputes must be resolved without the use of force.

However, the Seoul regime began to create obstacles at the very start of the north's contacts with the south. It rejected one DPRK initiative after another. As a result, the contacts were broken off. The Pak Chong-hui military police regime is the hurdle on the path to the unification of Korea. But the puppet dictator would scarcely be able to restrain the people's desire for unity were it not for the fact that his throne is guarded by the bayonets of foreign forces. More than 40,000 U.S. soldiers equipped with modern types of arms are still stationed in South Korean territory.

The new U.S. administration promised to withdraw U.S. forces from Korea. This promise was later transformed into an intention to withdraw only ground units. But this decision turned out to be somewhat "elastic": The timetable for its implementation has been extended and, as U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown said recently, it has once again been postponed indefinitely. Moreover, Washington plans to modernize the South Korean Army of more than 600,000 men. It is planned, in particular, to leave all U.S. military equipment, valued at \$800 million in South Korea. Moreover, the United States has already all allotted Seoul almost \$2 billion in the form of military aid over the next 4 years.

Japan, which is beginning to build its military potential, is being actively involved in the process of militarizing the South Korean regime. According to Japanese press reports, by 1981, Seoul will receive assistance from Tokyo worth \$3 billion. When you consider that South Korea spends one-third of its budget on military aims you can imagine how much of this assistance will be cast into the furnace of the military boom.

The Peking leadership is playing an unsavory role in the question of the normalization of the situation in Korea. Advocating the continuation of the U.S. military presence in Asia, Peking is seeking to retard the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

Only the broad support for the Seoul regime on the part of the United States and Japan and the provocative line of China's Maoist leadership enable Pak Chong-hui to ignore the peace-loving and patriotic steps of the DPRK and South Korean public.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries consistently favor granting the Korean people the right to decide their own destiny. This position was reaffirmed recently in the joint Soviet-Czechoslovak statement signed by Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and G. Husak.

During the month of international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle, which began 25 June in accordance with a WPC decision, Soviet people are again demonstrating their support for the just struggle of the fraternal people.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS DPRK INDUSTRIAL GROWTH ON ANNIVERSARY

LD131411Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent L. Shinkarev dispatch: "Craftsmen of a Fiery Profession"]

[Text] Pyongyang--The 17th anniversary of the USSR-DPRK Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty falls on 6 July. Bonds of close friendship and fraternity link the Soviet and Korean peoples. The solidarity of the peoples of our two countries was tempered in the joint struggle for Korea's liberation from imperialist, colonial oppression. Soviet-Korean relations are based on the common interests of the two countries' peoples who are marching along the revolutionary path of building a new society. These common interests have become the chief factor in the development of equitable and fruitful bilateral cooperation. The report published below gives an account of one of the aspects of this cooperation.

On Korean soil there are many vivid and graphic examples of fruitful Soviet-Korean cooperation. These include plants and factories, power stations and mines, built or modernized with Soviet assistance. [paragraph continued]

Dozens of enterprises and industrial installations have been built and modernized in the DPRK with the Soviet Union's assistance. A further 20 new enterprises will soon be expanding the list of important national economic installations in the republic built within the framework of our countries' economic cooperation.

Perhaps the most impressive achievements in the industry of the new Korea lie in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy. In a land where 25 years ago the winds drove rank smoke over the ruins, steel casting associations and metallurgical plants have been built, including the large Kim Chaek plant, which was built with the USSR's technical assistance. In 1970, 2 million tons of steel were produced in the republic. Over a 6-year period (1971-1976), steel production has been almost doubled and increased to 4 million tons. The DPRK now provides itself with metal and exports alloy, tool, special, and various other kinds of steel and rolled metal to many countries.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, visited the Kim Chaek Metallurgical Plant recently. Soviet equipment producing 1 million tons of steel and rolled metal has been installed in the plant. A second stage is now under construction that provides for an increase in production capacity to 2.4 million tons.

At the Kangson steel casting association (consisting of a metallurgical plant, iron-ore mines, a coal mine and so forth), where 20,000 persons are employed, channel iron, rails, steel cables and pipes are ready for export. Seamless steel pipes from this plant are used in Siberia and the Far East. "It is pleasant to see tags with distant addresses on our pipes. Trade with the eastern regions of the USSR is thus benefitting Korea's economy," said Tung Chan-chu, one of the best Korean steel smelters, a candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and a hero of the DPRK. He is 43, has been smelting steel for 20 years now, and already has 30 pupils.

He is from a village nearby, located on the lower reaches of the Taedong River. He is the son of a ricegrower who participated in the liberation war of 1950-1953. When their small clay house was destroyed by a bomb, the family was miraculously unscathed. When his father returned from the war they helped rebuild the devastated metallurgical plant. Here, the young man, while still working, graduated from a higher technical educational establishment, emerged among the leading workers, and initiated competition for prolonging the working life of the electric hearth furnace. That is just about everything that he managed to tell me hastily as we walked through the shop.

Since 29 May there has been "100-day battle" going on throughout Korea in honor of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the DPRK's formation. And, like the other detachments of the Korean working class, the steel smelters want to fulfill the annual program a month ahead of schedule. They are now smelting 4 million tons of steel. The Korean metallurgical workers have undertaken to increase steel output to 8 million tons by the end of the 7-year plan (1984).

APPARENT TEXT OF SOVIET LEADERS' MESSAGE TO MPR

LD131115Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia; to Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the whole Soviet people, cordially congratulate the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, the Mongolian Council of Ministers and the fraternal Mongolian people on their national holiday--the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The working people of Mongolia are marking this historic date in an atmosphere of new achievements in building a socialist society. The profound socioeconomic transformations that have been implemented by the working people under the leadership of the MPRP serve as a reliable basis for the development of modern industry and cooperative agriculture, culture, science and education and an increase in the people's prosperity. The struggle, which has been widely launched in the country, for raising the efficiency of social production and for the all-round exploitation of the reserves and potentials of the national economy is further evidence of the Mongolian people's desire to achieve new successes on the path of resolving the fundamental tasks of socialist building.

The MPRP, consistently guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is making a weighty contribution to strengthening the positions of world socialism and the socialist community. Mongolia is participating actively in the implementation of the comprehensive program for the socialist economic integration of CEMA member countries.

The sympathies and approval of progressive democratic forces are aroused by the foreign policy activity of socialist Mongolia, which is aimed at insuring lasting peace and developing international cooperation, and by its ardent solidarity with the struggle for the national and social liberation of peoples.

Soviet people value highly their friendship with the Mongolian people, tempered in the joint struggle for the creation of a new world. The Soviet Union will continue to give all-round, fraternal assistance to the Mongolian people in resolving the great and complex tasks of socialist building, in pursuit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Mongolia.

We wish you, dear friends, the party of Mongolian communists, and the whole working people of Mongolia new successes in implementing the socioeconomic program planned by the 17th MPRP Congress and in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the eternal and indestructible Soviet-Mongolian friendship!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES MAYDAR, COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD120801Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 7 July, V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology, received D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology. A conversation took place on questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia and an agreement on the establishment of direct links between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Mongolian State Committee for Science and Technology was signed.

## LUBSANGOMBO CITES SOVIET COOPERATION, PRC EXPANSIONISM

LD131031Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Eternal, Indestructible Friendship"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 July--A ceremony devoted to the 57th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution took place in Ulaanbaatar today. On the Presidium of the assembly were Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other leaders of the republic.

A report was delivered by S. Lubsangombo, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. The Mongolian people's revolution, he stressed, has gone down in history as a direct continuation of the unfading cause of great October, as an implementation of the victorious ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

In the years of people's power, Mongolia, in the past one of the world's most backward countries, has been transformed into a flourishing socialist state with modern industry, large-scale cooperative agriculture, and developed science and culture. We rightly connect all our successes, S. Lubsangombo noted, with the selfless assistance of our closest friend--the great Soviet Union.

Successes in the struggle for peace, socialism and social progress are the real fruits of the active, peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist community countries and their coordinated joint efforts, the speaker said. It is necessary to note particularly the invaluable contribution to the cause of peace made by the CPSU and the USSR. An outstanding role in the implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses belongs to L.I. Brezhnev--the great architect of peace of the present epoch.

Speaking of disarmament and the relaxation of international tension, one must note the extremely serious danger presented by the policy of incitement and militarist actions of the Chinese leaders, who are openly entering into collusion with the most reactionary forces of imperialism that are trying to draw the world into the abyss of a new way. The Peking leaders, S. Lubsangombo stated, openly support the arms race and direct the spearhead of their expansionist policy primarily against the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The policy of the present Chinese leadership, which is taking an increasingly hard line of Maoist great-power chauvinism, is creating a serious threat to the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of neighboring states.

Our party, S. Lubsangombo said, true to its internationalist duty to the international working class and the world communist movement, will continue to wage a resolute struggle against Maoism and against the great-power chauvinist actions of the Chinese leadership. Mongolia sees its sacred international duty in supporting Vietnam, the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, in its struggle against the blackmail and pressure of the Maoists and in defense of the inalienable sovereign rights of the Vietnamese people.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GINZBURG, SHCHARANSKIY TRIALS

## Ginzburg Sentenced

LD131644Y Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kaluga, July 13, TASS--In the course of four days the Kaluga Regional Court, in strict accordance with the law of procedure operative in this country, examined circumstances in the criminal case of Aleksandr Ginzburg who is charged with a crime defined by Part Two of Article 70 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation.

After hearing numerous witnesses and examining material evidence and conclusions by experts the court established that in the course of 1973-77 Ginzburg systematically circulated anti-Soviet materials which he received from abroad through illegal channels or fabricated personally, and which called for changing by force and violence the existing state and social system in this country. With the money received from abroad Ginzburg financed the hostile activities of anti-Soviet elements, including professional criminals, as well as henchmen of the German fascists, who took part in massacres of Soviet citizens during World War Two, and instigated these elements to commit anti-constitutional acts.

Having found Ginzburg to be a specially dangerous recidivist, the court sentenced him to eight years of deprivation of freedom in a special-regimen corrective labor institution.

## Court Spokesman on Shcharanskiy

LD131832Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--At the end of today's evening session of the court hearing the Shcharanskiy case, a spokesman for the court made the following statement: During the evening session of the court, the sides began presenting their cases. The first to speak was the state prosecutor--senior assistant to the procurator general of the USSR, state counsellor of justice, second class, P. Solonin. In the present conditions, when the imperialists have to reckon with the existence of a mighty socialist community, capable of defending its interests, the reactionary circles, and on their direct instructions --intelligence and other special services of foreign states, are stepping up attempts to undermine the foundations of socialism from within, P. Solonin remarked. What kind of cunning actions against the USSR foreign intelligence services resort to, camouflaging them by "defence of human rights" and other humanistic slogans, is vividly demonstrated by the Shcharanskiy's case.

During the trial the court was able to see how under the influence of Western centres of ideological subversion and special services Shcharanskiy embarked upon the road of high treason. As a rule, the prosecutor said, people like Shcharanskiy, with heightened claims to being exceptional, begin with slandering Soviet realities, which logically leads them to illegal actions, and, in a number of cases, to direct high treason and spying in favour of foreign intelligence services. Life once again confirms that people who betray their motherland in their minds, become paid accomplices of foreign special services, which, depending on circumstances, either resort to their services openly, or camouflage their collaboration by all kinds of propagandist cover-ups, as it was, particularly, in the case with Shcharanskiy. It is not fortuitous that the so-called dissidents are given a special place in the spying and subversive plans of imperialist intelligence services and Western propaganda centres.

The prosecutor went on to stress that Shcharanskiy enjoyed fully the benefits of socialism, granted him on an equal footing with all other citizens of the USSR. Having received a free secondary, and then higher education, Shcharanskiy availed himself of the right to work, including the right to a choice of profession in accordance with his calling, abilities and professional training. He was employed in research at a scientific-research institute. He enjoyed his right to freedom of conscience and defined his personal attitude to religion by adopting Judaic religious doctrines. Shcharanskiy had every opportunity to lead a fruitful working life, to become a useful and respected member of Soviet society.

The prosecutor went on to analyse the way in which Shcharanskiy's moral and civic degradation took place, as his occasional delusions and prejudices, influenced by imperialist mass media and subversive services, and individual vicious renegades, evolved into criminal activities, how from slanderous and carping criticism of Soviet reality Shcharanskiy slipped all the way down to high treason and spying for a foreign intelligence service.

In his speech the prosecutor underlined that the materials of the preliminary investigation and of the trial established beyond any doubt that Shcharanskiy's ideals and views, his attitude to the public interests and norms of behavior in recent years, prior to his isolation from society, took shape under vigorous outside influences, including those of agents of a foreign intelligence service, augmented by conditioning on the part of pro-Zionist internal emigrants.

It is only natural, the prosecutor said, for a personality of Shcharanskiy's mold, to get into the field of view of representatives of foreign special services who, taking advantage of their official status, were engaged in gathering intelligence information in the USSR, and also of those who saw their task in stepping up and galvanizing to the maximum all kinds of anti-Soviet fabrication-and-slander campaigns.

We are happy to welcome and receive in this country with heartfelt Soviet hospitality, went on the prosecutor, representatives of foreign countries and organizations when they come to us with kind intentions. In examining Shcharanskiy's case we deal not with meetings with foreigners in general, but only with those of them that were hostile. Abusing the hospitality of the Soviet people, such foreigners used their stay in the USSR for collecting and receiving from Shcharanskiy information consisting of classified state secrets and slanderous materials.

Zionist and other foreign anti-Soviet literature, all kinds of radio "voices" and "waves", played far from the least role in Shcharanskiy's ideological degeneration, the prosecutor noted. Such are the soil, the environment, the microclimate, that nourished and shaped Shcharanskiy's anti-Soviet sentiments, the prosecutor said. Such are the causes and conditions that facilitated the commitment by him of particularly dangerous crimes against the state.

Then the prosecutor shed light in detail on the factual aspects of Shcharanskiy's case and the circumstances in which his spying and other hostile activities took place.

A detailed examination and evaluation of testimony by witnesses, of material evidence, expert conclusions and other materials examined by the court, and their thorough verification during the trial gives the state prosecution every ground to draw the conclusion that the defendant Shcharanskiy is guilty on all the charges preferred against him.

The prosecutor emphasized that Shcharanskiy has been indicted not for his views, convictions and frame of mind, but for concrete illegal actions, for spying and other criminal acts, for violating Soviet laws.

The prosecutor went on to note that the organs of power and public representatives patiently explained to Shcharanskiy the fallacy of his positions, warned about the socially-dangerous nature of his actions, punishable under the criminal code. Nevertheless he continued to violate the will of the entire people expressed in the law, and persisted in his hostile activities.

In conclusion the prosecutor outlined considerations about the penalty the defendant deserved under the criminal code. He proceeded from the fact that all possible measures to forewarn and caution Shcharanskiy had already been used. As a person who committed a premeditated and grave crime against the people and who did not repent his actions, Shcharanskiy deserves the harshest punishment, the prosecutor said. However, taking into account his age, and the circumstance that he had no previous convictions, the state prosecution found it possible not to insist on the exceptional penalty, the death sentence, limiting the penalty to deprivation of freedom for the term of 15 years.

The prosecutor's speech was heard by all those present with close attention.

After the state prosecutor, a speech for the defence was made by the defendant Shcharanskiy.

At the beginning of his defence speech, made in open session, the defendant Shcharanskiy stressed that during previous sittings of the court he had already expressed his attitude to the charges preferred against him and stated that he did not renounce his actions and documents he prepared, or under which his signature of surname were affixed.

At the same time, Shcharanskiy noted that not all his actions were inspired from abroad.

Shcharanskiy said that his activities which the prosecution qualified as illegal, and which were examined by this court, were not aimed at damaging the state independence and military might of the USSR.

Meeting with different official and unofficial persons from capitalist states and handing over to these representatives various statements, letters, appeals, reviews and other materials, written by him personally, and also jointly with other persons whose names he is unwilling to disclose, he sought to draw the attention of Western circles to the question of Jewish emigration from the USSR.

Shcharanskiy did not deny in his speech that, along with other foreigners, he maintained for some time contact with a foreign correspondent and handed over to him information about persons who, as holders of state secrets, were refused permission to leave the USSR. When doing so, as Shcharanskiy maintained in his speech, he had no knowledge that this foreigner was connected with intelligence bodies. As Shcharanskiy stated, he believed that the information which he handed over to representatives of foreign Western states, was to be used in the press and other mass media, and regretted if his materials were used abroad for some other purposes, unknown to him.

In his speech, Shcharanskiy contended the evidence of some witnesses concerning individual points of the indictment. In an attempt to justify the slanderous character of materials about so-called "human rights violations in the USSR," which he supplied systematically to the West, Shcharanskiy told the court that some documents that he had sent abroad, did in fact contain a distortion of facts and other mistakes that he should have corrected. However, according to Shcharanskiy, he did not have appropriate communications channels for the timely introduction of corrections, and, therefore, some of the documents he drew up, as examined by the court, did not, as it turned out, correspond to reality.

Concluding his defence speech the defendant Shcharanskiy stated his disagreement with the qualification of his actions in the speech of the state prosecutor as treasonable and anti-Soviet.

After Shcharanskiy's speech the court adjourned till 10 a.m., July 14.

#### Petrov On Western Reaction

LD140444Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Aleksey Petrov commentary]

[Text] It would be unfair to say that there are no upright honest people among those in the West who are taking part in the demonstrations and signing petitions in defense of the so-called Soviet dissidents Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg. Undoubtedly, many of them sincerely believe that by their actions they are defending the principles of humanism and human liberties.

However, few of them suspect that in fact their humanitarian attitude is being used for purposes which are far removed from humanism and human liberties. The trials of Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg are not trials of dissenters, and in general, they are not political trials in the strict sense of the word. Views are not punishable by law in the Soviet Union. These two citizens are charged with criminal offences by the Soviet court, and they are on trial for their crimes in keeping with the criminal code, not for their views.

One of them, Shcharanskiy, besides supplying subversive centers abroad with anti-Soviet slanders, committed high treason. He collected intelligence information and passed it on to the West. The other defendant, Ginzburg, also actively collected anti-Soviet slanderous material and circulated it inside and outside the country. At the same time he acted as the manager of the so-called Solzhenitsyn foundation, the foundation of a self-styled prophet who first tried to teach us how to live from the position of an orthodox White Guard, and is now sermonizing people in Western countries. Ginzburg used money from this foundation for his own personal enrichment, for revelry and drinking bouts. This fact was established during the trial and backed by documentary evidence.

United States President Carter has stated that Shcharanskiy represents some sort of group of people in the Soviet Union. In fact, however, Shcharanskiy represents only Western intelligence services and foreign subversive centers. And by defending him, President Carter is defending the right to have open, active agents of the CIA and other intelligence centers in this country so that they could operate with impunity.

The Soviet people who cherish the ideals of freedom no less than people in other countries have every reason to say: Don't make martyrs of Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg; don't allow this false pretext to be used to bury the relaxation of tension and to set one nation against another. That would be the most horrible crime against humanity. And if those who today listen with sympathy to the anti-Soviet speeches in connection with the Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg case feel that their sense of justice has not been satisfied, they can find a better outlet for it. Let them stop and think about the plight of the Indians, black people, Puerto Ricans, and other downtrodden colored and noncolored people in the United States. Let them take care of the thousands of political prisoners who, according to the United States ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, are held in American jails. Let them take care of the victims of political reprisals in Chile and Paraguay, and the victims of genocide in racist South Africa. Or let them recall the sad lot of the 3 million Palestinian Arabs denied their homeland by Israel.

The Soviet court has rejected political blackmail and pressure on the law. The trials confirm that punishment for violating laws is inevitable. The Soviet Union has told the United States leaders that it rejects the invitation to take part in the funeral of the relaxation of tensions. The hullabaloo in the Western press in defense of two criminals and the threats being made against the Soviet Union are not going to divert us from that road. And one would like public circles in Western countries to know about that too.

## TASS: EVIDENCE PRESENTED IN COURT AGAINST FILATOV

LD131656Y Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13 TASS--The Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR continued today hearings on the A. Filatov case. The court heard testimony by witnesses and examined evidence filed in the case.

Witnesses at the trial testified that they repeatedly saw Filatov together with a foreigner who, as the defendant admitted, was an intelligence man who recruited him and who directed his espionage activities. This foreigner, the witnesses stressed, drew attention to himself by invariably being present at receptions and other official functions involving Soviet citizens. In conversations with them this foreigner tried hard to show that he was well-wishing toward the Soviet Union. Witnesses also testified that they noted in Filatov's behaviour inordinate self-confidence, vanity, enviousness, avarice, sensitive pride, moral unscrupulousness and other negative features, which, as evidence in the case shows, were exploited by a foreign intelligence service for recruiting him.

After questioning the witnesses the court examined the protocols of searches, conclusions by experts and official documents of competent organs, as well as material evidence in the case: Miniature photo cameras, cryptographic aids, ciphers, a special device for receiving codified radiograms, a tape recording containing a part of a codified report by a foreign intelligence centre, a notebook in which Filatov put down the radiograms he received, and other materials. The court also studied material evidence relating to Filatov's conspiratorial connections in Moscow with a foreign intelligence service. It examined specifically Filatov's notes codified by him on terms of liaison with the intelligence man, specifically with the use of caches and pre-arranged telephone calls to a foreign embassy in Moscow, as well as documentary material on a cache operation carried out by a foreign intelligence officer, a diplomat, in the area of the Kostomarovskaya embankment of the Vauza River early in September, 1977. The cache contained additional instructions for the collection of intelligence information, new cryptographic aids, cipher pads and other articles of a spy's outfit, as well as Soviet money. The above-mentioned material evidence, which was confiscated when the intelligence man-diplomat and his wife were caught redhanded, has been filed.

The trial of Filatov continues.

## KHATUNTSEV APPOINTED NEW TASS GENERAL DIRECTOR

LD131705Y Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 13, TASS--Vladimir Khatuntsev has been appointed TASS general director. Vladimir Khatuntsev was born in 1916. He worked at TASS in 1946 as a reporter and then as an editor. From 1949 to 1952, he was TASS correspondent in Helsinki (Finland). From 1953 to 1960, he was first deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper TRUD, since 1960--deputy general director of TASS.

## ARBATOV ADDRESSES 6 JULY SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

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[Unattributed report on speech at 6 July USSR Supreme Soviet session by G.A. Arbatov, deputy for the Shemakhinskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR, under general headline: "Debate on the Report on the Draft Law on the Procedure for the Conclusion, Implementation and Denunciation of USSR International Treaties"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! Our party and state have done tremendous work to implement the foreign policy decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The results of these efforts are apparent. They include the further strengthening of cohesion and cooperation among the socialist community countries. They include the development of relations with young states that have risen out of the debris of colonial empires. And they include the swing away from the cold war toward the relaxation of international tension. We have traveled the first part of the hard--to use Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's expression--road of detente, which alone leads to the solution of the central problem of modern international relations--the removal of the threat of nuclear war. Embarking on this road, our party well understood the complexity of the tasks to be resolved and saw that its chosen path was a path of struggle. Addressing the World Peace Congress back in 1973, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized that neither peace nor detente asserts itself in the world arena of its own accord, like some kind of gift from on high. "They can be achieved," he said, "only as a result of persistent, indefatigable struggle by all peace-loving forces--states, political parties and trends, public organizations and individuals--against everything that counteracts detente, threatens peace and creates a danger of war."

The Soviet people can be proud that our state, our party and its Leninist Central Committee have been in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and detente throughout these years. A tremendous contribution has been made to this struggle by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, to whom has fallen such a difficult but, at the same time, such a glorious destiny--to fight where the most important matters for our party and for the entire Soviet people are being resolved at this particular time--at the combat fronts of the holy war against fascism, on the labor fronts for the restoration of the war-ravaged economy and the opening up of the virgin lands and on the political fronts of the struggle against the threat of war.

One of the palpable results of the multifaceted foreign policy of our party and state--and it is particularly appropriate to speak of this in connection with the law being discussed today--is the whole system of treaties laying the political and legal foundations of relations of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This includes important treaties and agreements with France, the FRG and other European countries, an unprecedented document--the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe--and treaties on cooperation and friendship with a number of Asian and African states.

Great significance is attributed to the treaties and agreements signed, beginning in 1972, by the Soviet Union and the United States--two states with special responsibility for preventing nuclear war and preserving peace. These treaties and agreements also embrace the topic of arms limitation, where the first--insufficient, but nonetheless important--steps have already been taken. Finally, these treaties embrace many specific areas of cooperation--commercial, economic, scientific, technical and cultural. There is no doubt that a solid foundation has thereby been laid for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. [paragraph continues]

However, certain trends in U.S. policy also pose a danger to those positive changes that have been apparent in Soviet-U.S. relations since the early seventies. One of these trends is the increased attempts to accelerate the arms race. Another dangerous trend in U.S. policy which threatens the cause of peace is the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, the other countries of socialism and, in general, those states whose social system and political course are not to Washington's liking.

Of course, we understand that many people in the United States do not like socialism. But the essence of peaceful coexistence lies precisely in the fact that it is coexistence among states with different social systems. Anti-Soviet intrigues and provocative tricks reminiscent of "psychological warfare" are incompatible with the policy of detente.

The fact that many difficulties and problems exist in Soviet-U.S. relations can hardly cause surprise. To a considerable extent these difficulties and problems are related to the resistance to detente of those circles in the United States whose interests are inseparably linked with the arms race, imperialist expansion and the stoking of international tension. But the spirit of the times and the realities of the modern era have not bypassed even America. Recent months have provided fresh proof of this. It is known that the relapses into cold war in Washington's policy have caused alarm and a wave of sharp criticism in the United States itself.

The chief source of the vital force of detente lies in the fact that there is and can be no acceptable alternative that accords with the vital interests of the peoples. This is precisely why the future belongs to the policy of detente, the policy of peaceful coexistence, however acute and complex the struggle demanded by this.

Comrade deputies! I subscribe to the proposals advanced from this platform to adopt the law on this procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of USSR international treaties, as well as to approve entirely and in full the practical activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers in implementing the foreign policy program elaborated by the 25th Party Congress. (applause).

CHERNENKO LEAVES KRASNOYARSKIY KRAY AFTER PARTY MEETINGS

LD131012Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Chernenko, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Krasnoyarskiy Kray for Moscow today. At the kraykom, Comrade Chernenko had talks with the leaders of the kray, the city of Krasnoyarsk and the Khakasskaya Obkom. The main attention during the talks was focused on fulfilling tasks that ensue from the decisions of the 25th party congress, the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at the plenum, and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations during his visit to Siberia and the Far East.

From 10-12 July, a conference in Krasnoyarsk of officials of several Central Committees of the communist parties of union republics and also of kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, of okrug party committees, and of primary party organizations of Siberia and the Far East was held. A major speech was delivered at the conference by Comrade Chernenko. He conveyed to the conference participants greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which were received with great enthusiasm.

In his speech Comrade Chernenko gave the conference participants a detailed account of the results of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Brezhnev's report and the plenum materials, he stressed, will be a deep source of inspiration for many years in our practical work.

The program for improving the country's agriculture put forth by the plenum, he continued, covers a prolonged period of work by the party, the state and the entire people. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report is a tremendous new contribution to Lenin's teachings on agrarian policy. It is an exemplary combination of theory and experience with the practice of building socialism. It is a well-founded and well-motivated program for the transition of the country's national economy to a higher level.

In his speech Comrade Chernenko devoted much attention to the style, form and methods of party work at the current stage, and to the role and place of the party worker. During his stay in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Comrade Chernenko visited the truck trailer works, the metal works, the Krasnoyarsk GES and the house of technology, and held meetings with leading production workers and the party aktiv of Novoselovskiy Rayon. At these meetings the working people asked him to convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Brezhnev personally their sincere gratitude for the concern shown for the development of the economy and culture of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and the constant concern for the improvement of the labor and living conditions of the working people. They assured him that they would devote all their efforts to fulfilling with honor the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Brezhnev, expressed during his stay in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and to making a worthy contribution to the successful completion of the plan for the third year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

#### MOSKOVSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CPSU PLENUM RESULTS

LD140759Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Moskovskiy Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Moskovskiy Obkom plenum was held 7 July to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and tasks of the Moskovskaya Oblast Party Organization arising out of the decisions of the plenum and the report at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A report was delivered by V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom.

#### KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV, OTHERS

LD131853Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Vasilii Vasilievich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR orders to a group of comrades. The Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union were presented to Marshal of Aviation Patygo. Orders of Lenin and Gold Hammer and Sickle Medals of Hero of Socialist Labor were received by Zhukov, political observer of the newspaper PRAVDA; (Lopatkin), chief of the Department of Urology and Operative Nephrology at the Priogov Second Moscow Medical Institute and chief urologist of the Fourth Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Health; and (Popov), professor and consultant at a joint special hospital and outpatients surgery.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS  
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

LATE REPORT: SHCHARANSKIY SENTENCED TO 13 YEARS

LD141554Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1536 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

["In the RSFSR Supreme Court"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases of the RSFSR Supreme Court has completed examining the criminal case against A. Shcharanskiy.

In the course of the court hearing, the guilt of Shcharanskiy was fully established on all points of the charges against him.

The court found Shcharanskiy guilty of betraying his homeland in the form of espionage, of aiding a foreign state in hostile activities against the USSR, and also of carrying out anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda--that is, of committing crimes provided for by Point "A" of Article 64 and by Part I of Article 70 of the RSFSR criminal code.

The court's sentence pointed out that Shcharanskiy, who had committed particularly dangerous state crimes, deserves the sternest punishment. However, taking account of Shcharanskiy's age and the absence of previous convictions, the court sentenced him to deprivation of freedom for a period of 13 years. Shcharanskiy must serve the first 3 of these years in prison and the remaining time in a corrective labor colony.

## CSA REPORTS SUCCESSFUL HAYMAKING IN THREE REPUBLICS

LD132135Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan have prefulfilled the plan for the production of haylage, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today. The procurement of hay and vitaminous grass meal is also going successfully here. Turkmenian farms have laid in more hay and other fodder than they did in the same period last year. The tempo of haycutting has increased in the country on the whole. But it is considered in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture that in a number of places, in particular Kazakhstan and certain oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the procurement of crops is not proceeding in a sufficiently organized manner. Drying plans are lying idle. The rich grass stand is making it possible to lay in considerably more hay and haylage than was envisaged by the provisional plans.

## RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 12-13 JULY

LD140558 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 12 July reports that harvesting is spreading in Tadzhikistan. Grain crops have been cut on over 38 percent of the area.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 12 July reports that virtually all the grain elevators in Tselinogradskaya Oblast are ready to receive grain from the new harvest. This year their capacity has been increased and now exceeds 2 million tons. All grain reception points, grain drivers, unloaders and laboratories are fully ready.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 12 July reports that swathes have been laid on the first 100,000 hectares in the grain fields in Moldavia.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 13 July reports that grain crops have been cut on 1 million hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast, and notes that farms in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR are starting the mass harvesting of winter wheat on 13 July. The radio also reports that 1 million tons of haylage have been procured so far by farms in Tatarskaya ASSR. This fulfills the annual plan. Procurement continues.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1750 GMT notes that "Spring-sown crops occupy almost 30 million hectares in Kazakhstan, and harvesting has already been completed on 1 million hectares. The machine operators of seven oblasts south and west of Kazakhstan are reaping barley and wheat now. Dzhambul'skaya Oblast farmers are obtaining high grain yields. Each hectare here provides an average of 17 quintals of barley and wheat, which is unprecedented for this arid zone of the republic." The same broadcast reports that "farm workers in the Ukraine have completed reaping grain on 1 million hectares. Combine operators of Dnepr region, the Carpathian district, Bukovina and a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Central Zone have followed their southern counterparts out into the fields. Swathes have been picked up and threshed on 1/3 of the area which has been reaped."

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